

Thirty-Eighth Annual

REPORT

of the

Hawaiian Historical
Society

FOR THE YEAR 1929

*With Papers Read at the Annual Meeting
February 10, 1930*



Printed by
Honolulu Star-Bulletin
Merchant Street
1930

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OFFICERS FOR 1930

President.....	RT. REV. HENRY B. RESTARICK
Vice-President.....	HON. W. F. FREAR
Secretary (Recording and Corresponding)....	ALBERT PIERCE TAYLOR
Treasurer.....	SAMUEL WILDER KING
Librarian.....	MISS CAROLINE P. GREEN
Trustee until 1931.....	HON. W. F. FREAR
Trustee until 1931.....	ALBERT P. TAYLOR
Trustee until 1931.....	SAMUEL WILDER KING
Trustee until 1932.....	R. S. KUYKENDALL
Trustee until 1932.....	COL. THOMAS M. SPAULDING, U.S.A.
Trustee until 1932.....	JAMES T. PHILLIPS

TRUSTEE LIBRARY OF HAWAII
BRUCE CARTWRIGHT

COMMITTEES

Finance Committee

James. T. Phillips George R. Carter W. F. Frear

Duty of Committee

To devise ways and means of providing funds to enable the
Society to accomplish its aims.

House Committee

Miss Margaret Newman Miss Caroline P. Green Miss Maud Jones

Duty of Committee

To take charge of the arrangement and preservation of the
Society's library and collections.

Editorial and Printing Committee

Albert P. Taylor Bishop H. B. Restarick R. S. Kuykendall

Duty of Committee

To edit and arrange for printing all publications. Shall call
for bids for printing.

Purchasing Committee

J. T. Phillips Albert P. Taylor Miss Caroline P. Green

Duty of Committee

Shall attend to the purchasing and acquisition of new material
for the Society's library and collections.

Membership Committee

Bishop H. B. Restarick Albert P. Taylor Miss Elsie H. Wilcox

Duty of Committee

To obtain new members for the Society.

Program and Research Committee

Col. Thomas M. Spaulding Bruce Cartwright R. S. Kuykendall

Bishop H. B. Restarick Albert P. Taylor

Duty of Committee

To take charge of and arrange programs.

Nominating Committee

Arthur C. Alexander Rev. Thurston R. Hinckley T. W. Ellis

Duty of Committee

To present nominations for the office of President and for
three Trustees to be voted on at the annual meeting.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

February 10, 1930

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Hawaiian Historical Society was held Monday, February 10, 1930, at 7:30 p.m. in the Library of Hawaii building. Attendance fair.

Bishop H. B. Restarick, president, presided. Albert P. Taylor, secretary.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were approved (as published in the 37th Annual Report—for the year 1928).

Reports of the President, Librarian, Treasurer were read and ordered filed to be printed in the annual (38th).

The nomination committee, by Geo. C. Potter, chairman, made the following nominations, in writing: Trustees—three—to serve for the ensuing two years (to 1932): R. S. Kuykendall, Col. Thomas M. Spaulding, James T. Phillips. The President noted there were no nominations for President or Vice-President.

J. F. G. Stokes nominated H. B. Restarick to succeed himself as President; seconded by Bruce Cartwright, who also moved that the nominations close and that the secretary cast the ballot. The secretary put the motion, which was passed unanimously. He cast the ballot and declared H. B. Restarick president for the ensuing year.

The list of three trustees—R. S. Kuykendall, Col. Spaulding and James T. Phillips were elected to serve as trustees until the annual meeting in 1932.

The secretary read extracts from various letters, reports and statements having historical references. These will be listed under the heading of "Historical Notes," to be attached hereto and published in the next Annual.

The following papers were read and ordered printed in the next Annual: "An Interesting Hawaiian in Old Oregon," prepared by J. Neilsen Barry, of Oregon, and read by R. S. Kuykendall; "Early Years of the Hawaiian Legislature," by Thomas Marshall Spaulding; "The Ship Margaret: Her History and Historian," by Judge F. W.

Howay, of New Westminster, B.C., Canada, Honorary Member of the Society.

The secretary informed the meeting that Mrs. Raymond C. Morris and Gregg Sinclair had been recommended by the secretary for membership, and their dues were already paid. Also, A. D. Castro, president of the Union Trust Co., who paid dues for five years.

No further business offering, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT P. TAYLOR,
Recording and Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Members of the Hawaiian Historical Society,

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This is the thirty-eighth annual meeting of this Society and in the time since its foundation it has served a useful purpose in preserving in its printed reports and papers many important matters relating to the history of Hawaii. There are now few of those who attended the meetings when I was first a member. The men I miss were those who had an important part in the history of these Islands. They were loyal to the interests of this Society, and you of the younger generation should do your part in contributing to its usefulness and growth.

During the past year your president cannot report any special progress, but he can report matters which have been discussed by the Trustees, which, when realized, will, it is hoped, extend the usefulness of the Society.

Owing to the necessity of providing space in the Library building for the Governor and other Territorial officers, we have been unable to move our collection into the room designed for our use. In looking forward to the time when we shall occupy our new quarters, the Trustees believe that plans should be devised so that our material can be made more available for students.

At present, by arrangement with the Library, Miss Caroline Green gives half her time to our collection, card-indexing, making exchanges, purchasing books authorized by the committee, and directing and assisting those who wish to do research work. For all this Miss Green is eminently fitted by her interest in, and knowledge of, history and her familiarity with our collection.

Our idea is to make arrangements so that we can have the whole of her time, so that our books and papers can be open, under supervision, to those who desire to consult them. It can be understood that our valuable material can not be open to the use of the public without the presence of the librarian. Those who know of the mutilation of library books will understand this.

Your Trustees have appointed a committee to investigate the whole matter and formulate a plan, that our desire for further usefulness may be carried into execution.

For the information of new members I would add that when

the Library of Hawaii was organized as a Territorial institution, the books of the old Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association became a perpetual loan to the Library of Hawaii, and the income of its endowments were made payable to the Treasurer of the Library for the purchase of books. The old Association maintains its corporate existence and by law nominates two of the seven Trustees of the Library of Hawaii.

The Hawaiian Historical Society had its collection housed in the rooms of the old Library Association, and when this building was erected space was provided for its material here. Your Trustees nominate one of the Library Trustees. The plan we have in mind is to maintain our corporate existence, but by arrangement to make our collection a valuable addition to the reference department. In consideration of this, the Library of Hawaii would appoint one of its staff as the Librarian of the Historical Society's collection, her salary to be provided from the budget, as it is now, but her whole time will be given to the collection of this Society.

The affiliation of the Kauai Historical Society with ours is of advantage to both. They have 66 members, each of whom pays us \$1.00 a year, and in return they receive our printed matter. We have printed two of the papers read at their meetings.

It is our hope that historical societies may be formed on Maui and Hawaii, and some correspondence has been commenced on the subject. The Library of Hawaii has, by law, close relations with the county libraries, and to have a similar arrangement of island historical societies with this central, incorporated body would be of advantage to all and would no doubt serve to preserve important and interesting local history.

In conclusion I would say that it is with the deep regret of all, I am sure, that Edgar Henriques, who has so long and efficiently served this Society as Secretary, has been compelled to resign. I know that all of you will join with me in the hope that he will soon wholly recover from the effects of the accident which has deprived the Society of his active services for the present.

We have now 250 subscribing members, 17 life members, 3 honorary members and one benefactor.

Respectfully,

HENRY B. RESTARICK,

President.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

January 26, 1929, to February 8, 1930

INCOME

Balance in Commercial Account Jan. 26, 1929..	\$1,228.49	
Life Membership	50.00	
Initiation Fees	4.00	
Dues	387.00	
Dues—Kauai Branch	70.00	
Dividends McBryde Bonds.....	100.00	
Dividends Olaa Sugar Co. Bonds.....	60.00	
Dividends von Hamm-Young Co. Stock.....	60.00	
Sale of Reports and Publications.....	55.35	\$2,014.84

DISBURSEMENTS

Honolulu Star-Bulletin		
500 2c stamped envelopes.....	\$ 14.50	
500 Billheads	5.25	
450 Copies Annual Report 1928 and 200		
Addenda of Members.....	559.00	
Printshop		
500 Copies Papers of Hawaiian Historical		
Society	138.60	
Thomas C. White		
Expenses of setting 2 copper plates and iron		
gate at Heiau of Kapuhina O Lono at Kaa-		
waloa, Hawaii	34.50	
Books and Prints	159.23	
Multigraph List & Letter Co.		
(Notices, letters, plates, etc.).....	10.75	
Mellen Associates		
(Notices, letters, plates, etc.).....	28.06	
Miscellaneous	4.37	954.26
Balance in General Fund.....		\$1,060.58

ENDOWMENT FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance in Savings Account Jan. 26, 1929.....	\$2,104.64	
Interest on Savings Account, \$3.37 and \$1.82....	5.19	\$2,109.83

DISBURSEMENTS

Purchase 10 Shares von Hamm-Young Co., 6%		
Preferred Stock at 99½.....	\$ 995.00	
Plus Brokerage	5.00	
Plus Accrued Interest—4 Days.....	.67	
Purchase Bond No. 121 Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd. 1,000.00		
Plus Brokerage	2.50	
Plus Accrued Interest, 2 Months, 19 Days....	13.17	\$2,016.34
Balance in Savings Account.....		\$ 93.49

ASSETS

Two \$1,000.00 McBryde Bonds	\$2,000.00
One \$1,000.00 Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd., Bond	1,000.00
10 Shares von Hamm-Young Co. Stock.....	995.00
Cash—Savings Account	93.49
Cash—Commercial Account	1,060.58
	<u>\$5,149.07</u>

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL WILDER KING,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

1929

To the Officers and Members of
The Hawaiian Historical Society,

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The activities in the library since our last annual meeting have been along the lines of previous years, as my time permitted. An accumulation of reports and serials have been bound and some duplicates given to the Archives and the University of Hawaii. Many of our own reports and papers sold or exchanged.

The few volumes purchased are of historic interest. A first edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Footnote to History: Eight Years of Trouble in Samoa"; Katherine Fullerton Gerould's "Hawaii: Scenes and Impressions," and Dr. William D. Alexander's "History of the Later Years of the Hawaiian Monarchy," were all found listed in secondhand catalogs.

Titles of a later date include that stirring narrative, "John Cameron's Odyssey," transcribed by Andrew Farrell, which tells of life in Hawaii from a sailor's point of view.

"Loafing Through the Pacific," by Seth K. Humphrey, is a tale of fifteen months' browsing among a wide variety of peoples. Following four months spent in Honolulu, the author made a complete circle of the Pacific.

"Seventy-five Years in California" is a re-issue in an enlarged, fully illustrated edition of the author's "Sixty Years in California." Reconstructed from manuscripts and published by John Howell in San Francisco, 1929, it is an acknowledged source book of the period it covers.

"The Dixon-Meares Controversy," a volume of painstaking research, edited by Judge F. W. Howay, is a recent accession. In his introduction, Judge Howay says: "In the by-ways of the history of British Columbia lies the quarrel between Captain Dixon and Captain Meares."

The "Seamen's Friend," published in Honolulu, December 1,

1848, contains an article on Ranald MacDonald, young adventurer from the Northwest coast, who sailed from Lahaina in the whale-ship "Plymouth" in 1847, and penetrated the then hermetically sealed Empire of Japan. He was not lost, as was then feared, but lived to write his biography and story of that heroic adventure. William S. Lewis, of the Eastern Washington Historical Society at Spokane, and Naigiyo Murakami, of the Imperial University at Tokio, Japan, edited and annotated the original manuscripts and the book was published in a limited edition in 1923. Through the suggestion of Miss Bernice Judd, Librarian of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, we purchased a copy of this interesting book.

For gifts we are indebted to Mr. Ed Towse for his exquisite little volume: "Japan: Era of Peace Through Justice"; to Miss Bernice Judd for her valuable compilation: "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860," and to Miss Charlotte L. Turner for her "History of Maunaolu Seminary" on Maui.

Through the courtesy of Mr. A. P. Taylor the library received a copy of the "Sesquicentennial Celebration of Captain Cook's Discovery of the Hawaiian Islands, held in 1928."

Mr. Thomas Ellis has given us 31 beautifully bound volumes of the Hawaiian Planters' Record and some bound reports of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

Three volumes were presented by Mr. Arthur C. Alexander: an autographed copy of the "Life and Times of Sir George Grey," authority on Polynesian mythology; "Tahiti: Garden of the Pacific," by Dora Hort; and "The Fijians: a Study of the Decay of Custom," by Basil Thomson.

In exchange for a set of our publications, Charles H. Carey, President of the Oregon Historical Society, sent a file of the Oregon Historical Quarterly. We have had these Quarterlies bound in 28 volumes.

Mrs. Margaret Morgan has given letters and a photograph which she received in connection with research work for her recent paper on David Douglas; and Mr. Jonah Kumalae sends a copy of his paper, "Ke Alakai," every week.

A few days ago Mrs. William Weinrich brought in six scrap-books of clippings from Honolulu papers, 1893-1920, arranged by her mother, Mrs. J. M. Whitney; and Miss Maude Jones is pre-

paring a scrap-book for us, of letters which her mother, Mrs. Flora Wood Jones, received from Queen Emma, half a century ago.

Publications of the Bishop Museum and pamphlets, papers and pictures from other interested friends are hereby acknowledged.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLINE P. GREEN,
Librarian.

HISTORICAL NOTES

By *Albert P. Taylor*

Recording and Corresponding Secretary

Extracts from letters, papers, statements, etc., addressed to the Hawaiian Historical Society and the Archives of Hawaii concerning historical matters re the Hawaiian Islands, which were read at the annual meeting of the Society on February 10, 1930.

N. W. SURVEYS—

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C., to Delegate V. S. K. Houston (Hawaii), /re of "*Cape Hawaii*," Arctic Ocean:

"I have the honor to advise you that our records indicate the Survey Schooner *Fenimore Cooper* was under Naval command and that the expedition in the years 1858 and 1859, through the Pacific, under the command of Lieut. J. M. Brooke, U.S.N., was undertaken by the Navy.

"The only records we have in connection with this expedition are copies of some correspondence between Lieut. Brooke and the then Superintendent of the Coast Survey, in regard to furnishing some Coast Survey forms for the use of the expedition, etc."

Capt. D. W. Knox, U. S. N., Naval Library, Washington, writes on Dec. 17, 1929:

"On Dec. 24, 1858, Lieut. Brooke wrote to the Secretary of the Navy that he would sail on the 25th instant 'for the chain of reefs, islands, and reported dangers lying to the northwest of the Sandwich Islands.' This is evidently the survey to which you allude in your letter. A full report was made by him on Feb. 7, 1859. In it he mentions several islands by name, among them the island of Necker, but only as having determined its position. He writes in considerable detail of the survey of French Frigate Shoals. A later report, dated May 25, 1859, and written from Hongkong, deals with a survey of Johnston's or Cornwallis Island in March.

"*Cape Hawaii*," Arctic Ocean—

Gilbert Grosvenor, editor of National Geographic Magazine, writing to Delegate Houston, February 1, 1930, says:

"I have not been able to locate as much material as I had hoped to find regarding the naming of *Cape Hawaii*, on the southeast portion of Wrangell Island. We will continue our search and advise you if more information is obtainable. *Cape Hawaii* was first seen on August 16, 1867, by Capt. Thomas Long, of the American whaling bark *Nile*, and was named by him *Hawaii*.

NEW ZIMMERMANN'S CAPT. COOK—

Judge F. W. Howay, New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada, writing to the Archives bureau, January 29, 1930, says:

"Have just finished reading the galley proofs of Zimmermann's Cook, which has an introduction by myself. I brought you [in 1928] with the compliments of the Provincial Government a photostat copy of the French edition. We have had a new translation made of the original German; and my general editor, who is a good German scholar, says that it is better than the New Zealand one. It is promised the new Zimmermann will be ready for distribution in May, by the Ryerson Press, Toronto.

SHIP "ARAB"—

Another item in his letter refers to the visit of the ship *Arab* to the Hawaiian Islands:

"She was at the Sandwich Islands in 1821, 1822, 1823 and 1824. Will be glad to send you material about her. The [paper on] the *New Hazard* [ship] threatened to take up more time to work up than I could spare. However it will come alone later. The next number of the Washington [State] Historical Quarterly will carry my account of the *Jefferson's* voyage. I gave you the Hawaiian end in 1928. I had some notes on Capt. Robert Gray [ship *Lady Washington*] in the last Washington Quarterly."

KAMEHAMEHA'S TEMPLE, KAILUA—

Mrs. Emma Ahuena D. Taylor (Mrs. A. P. Taylor), gives a statement as to the names of the heiau and site thereof, of Kamehameha First's temple at Kailua, Hawaii. Steps are being taken to have the Government acquire the site, now occupied by a commercial firm, for preservation. She states:

"Temple (heiau) of *Ahuena-i-Kamakahonu-i-Kai-a-Kekua*, Kailua.

The temple is described as follows: *Ahuena* (the Treasure Pile of Raging Flames)—*i* (at)—*Kamakahonu* (The Face of Death)—*i*—(by the)—*Kai-a-Kekua* (Sea of the Gods).

Ahuena (heiau); *Kamakahonu* (the land on which it stands); *Kai-a-Kekua* (name of the sea.)

Ahuena (The Treasure Pile of Raging Flames at the Face of Death by the Sea of the Gods).

Kamakahonu, in this instance, means the land of the death penalty; women were forbidden to eat turtle flesh during the *kapu* days, under penalty of death.—Explanation by Mary Jane Fayerweather Montano.

A long chant confirms this version, the chant on file in the Archives' Bureau.

JOHN LEDYARD—

Howard Palmer, New London, Conn., in a letter to the Archives, Jan. 27, 1930, referring to John Ledyard, American, who was with Captain Cook on the last expedition and present at the death of Cook at Kealakekua, Feb. 14, 1779, says:

"I notice from a clipping received from Honolulu some time ago, that Ledyard is held in disrepute out there and I am quite curious as to the basis of it."

(Secretary's Note: The impression of Ledyard in Hawaii seems quite the contrary. A visitor to the Islands a few years ago severely criticized Ledyard on the ground that England and the Colonies being at War (1776-1779, Ledyard, an American, was biased against Cook, etc., etc. This opinion is not shared in Hawaii as far as I am aware.)

Mr. Palmer read a laudatory paper on Ledyard at the unveiling of a bronze tablet commemorating John Ledyard at the Shaw mansion in connection with the annual meeting of the New London Historical Society in 1928.

ELLIS WATERCOLORS—

Mr. Palmer refers to the Ellis drawing in his letter:

"I treasure my water colors by William Ellis above anything except my John Ledyard book of 1783. I find very little said about William Ellis in any of the Cook literature, and I have never seen any of his pictures reproduced excepting in his own book. Apparently, he painted a considerable number during the cruise of the expedition. My eleven are part of the surplus, I imagine. A year or so ago, I noticed another lot offered for sale in London—19 views at £150. At least five of them were of Hawaii. I believe the Museum Book Store offered them."

THEORY RE CAPT. COOK—

Mrs. T. J. King, Brackley, Scotland, Jan. 14, 1930, writing to to Cook Sesquicentennial Commission, presents the startling theory that Captain James Cook, R. N., and "Bonnie Prince" Charlie, Scotland, were brothers, and that James Stuart, pretender to the throne of Scotland, and James Cook, father of Captain Cook, are one and the same. She presents a statement made by Adam Cook, born in 1864, January 20, Whippet Old Monkland, County of Lanark, his statement being dated in 1907, wherein he says the secret was passed to him by his father, David Cook. The theory is ingenious, in that James Stuart, secretly returning to Scotland, was engaged as a helper by Murray of Elgin, with whom, later, he left his papers. They quarreled. Stuart escaped to Dumfermline, and went to England, married, and of this union Captain Cook was born, she asserts.

ORIGIN OF POLYNESIANS—

William Greig, part Polynesian—his mother was from Manahiki—one of the best-known men of Polynesia, long a resident of

Fanning and Washington Islands south of the Hawaiian group, and a practical researcher into Polynesian origins, ethnology and history, presents, in a statement to President Restarick, his opinion as to the origin of the Polynesian race:

"My views on the subject will be discounted by scientists," he states. "Not being a scientist myself, my views will be uninteresting to them. At any rate I cannot prove my theory, nor for that matter can any one else prove his. . . . I believe the Polynesian race, including the Tahitians, Paumotu, Marquesans, Hawaiians, Samoans, Cook Islanders, Tongans, partly, New Zealanders, and all islands north and east of Fijis (except the Gilberts, Marshalls and Carolines, which belong to Micronesia), *came across the isthmus joining the two Americas*. They must have come from the Mediterranean.

"In those latitudes you will find the prevailing winds to be the trades N.E. and E. and S.E., and if there was an Atlantis, it would have been a great help to the migration of such races who were not strong enough to cope with the Caucasians who lived inland and were gradually driving them westward.

"In all the legends of the Pacific there is nothing to show that they knew of the coming of Christ, but as to the flood, this has been handed down from generation to generation, and at present it is so distorted that instead of being a flood, fishermen haul up the land to the surface.

"All the islands inhabited by Polynesians experience the regular trade winds. Also, another important factor, they have westerly currents. Winds and currents in my mind are the proofs that they must have come from the east. Naturally, Easter Island was the first land inhabited.

"From what I know of Easter Island from those who have been there, I believe it was possible for those statues to be erected by a few hundred men. Also, the Easter Island of those days must have been a larger island than it is now, and had plenty of vegetation, trees, etc., to feed quite a population. The largest part of the Island must have sunk from earthquakes, disturbances, the action of the sea carrying away the best part of the land. Before this, arrivals and emigration were going on. Rapanui and Rapaiti were among their first stopping places. A great many must have been lost, as they were not experienced navigators, yet they knew a lot about the stars, and a great deal of their sailing was done by observing the height and angle of certain stars and they would know their position. This applies to the Tahitians sailing to Hawaii; the north star was their beacon; the sweet coconut or mangaro was their water; yams, and fish they caught, their food. Of course, they had large double canoes in those days.

"The smaller archipelagos were populated by people in canoes which were blown away from where they wanted to go, so between that, and the current, the Pacific was populated.

"But there must have been a time when a vast disturbance in the ocean, causing a tidal wave to cover most of the small islands, took place. I have noticed this particularly on Fanning Island, where a tree that must have taken centuries to grow, now only a part of its roots can be seen. This is the tou tree, or kou tree of the Hawaiians.

"As we go eastward to the Marshalls and Gilberts and Carolines, the inhabitants of these, in my mind, are a mixture of Mongolians, Malay and Polynesians, and during typhoons people get blown from their lands half way across the Pacific as far north as 34 degrees; westerly winds prevail when they try to get into warmer temperature; they strike the N.E. trades and those islands are made and the people become aborigines. . . . I have reason to believe that the New Zealanders arrived there with this flow of Polynesian emigration from the East."

HISTORICAL SITES TO BE MARKED—

Historical sites in the Hawaiian Islands have been marked by tablets and other memorials. The movement to mark such sites is becoming more popular. The Territorial Government has marked heiaus and other places as follows:

- Kauai: Heiaus of Poliahu and Malae; and Menehune Ditch (Waimea).
- Maui: Iao Valley, battlefield of ancient Hawaiians.
- Hawaii: Heiaus of Puukohola and Mailekini (at Kawaihae).
- Oahu: Heiau of Upo, near road to Kailua, Oahu, proposed to be condemned and the heiau marked.

Sites that are recommended by the Hawaiian Historical Society for marking are:

Honolulu—Old Honolulu Fort (erected by Kamehameha I in 1816), now occupied by Pier 11.

Pohukaina, the site (in the palace grounds) of the old royal tomb up to 1865; now only a mound;

Former Royal Barracks, Hotel street;

Oahu Charity School site (adjoining both Territorial office building and the Judiciary building);

Thomas Square, where Hawaii's independence was acknowledged in 1843 by Admiral Thomas, R. N., and Hawaiian flag reflow;

Princess Ruth's home, Emma street (new Central Grammar School site);
Iolani Palace, Honolulu.

EXTENSION OF ARCHIVES BUILDING—

The Archives of Hawaii building, in the grounds of the former royal palace, is being enlarged by the addition of two front wings and the vault extended its full length and a basement provided beneath, sufficient space being afforded for (approximately) the next thirty years' requirements for filing. The Government appropriated \$50,000 for the work. Hawaii's Archives' bureau, containing practically the entire history of the Hawaiian Islands, was built and occupied in 1905. When Hawaii was annexed to the United States in 1898, a representative of the Washington government visited Honolulu and requested the island government to forward its archives to the national capital. This was protested because of the vital need of such documents, land grants and transactions in the islands. The federal government receded from its request under the provision that Hawaii build a fireproof building in which to assemble, file and index and preserve the national archives. This was accomplished in 1905. Hawaii possesses one of the few buildings built and devoted exclusively to the preservation of archives, and separate from all other public buildings, thereby reducing the menace of destruction by fire. The Society's Secretary is librarian of the Archives bureau.

SECRETARY HENRIQUES' RESIGNATION—

At a meeting of the Trustees, February 17, 1930, deep regret was expressed because of an accident that has caused Mr. Edgar Henriques, secretary of the Society for so many years, to present his resignation as such. The services of Mr. Henriques, by resolution, were regarded as valuable.

AN OUTSTANDING HISTORICAL WORK—

"Seventy-five Years in California," by William Heath Davis, published recently by John Howell, publisher of San Francisco, is not only one of the outstanding works about old California, but is of exceptional interest to residents of Hawaii, for the author was a part-Hawaiian, who went to California in the middle 1830's, married the daughter of one of the rich dons of the then Mexican province, and became a big figure in the land in both pre-American and post-American periods.

He was the grandson of Oliver Holmes, who received his honorable discharge from the ship *Margaret* at Waikiki, Honolulu, in 1793. He married an Hawaiian. Their daughter, Hannah, married a Mr. Davis, and they were the parents of William Heath Davis and Robert G. Davis. Robert G. Davis' daughter married Capt. James A. King, sea captain, who became Minister of the Interior in President Dole's cabinet. One son, Samuel Wilder King, who is now treasurer of the Hawaiian Historical Society and head of a realty firm bearing his name, was a graduate of Annapolis and served in the Navy until his resignation a few years ago, leaving the service with the rank of lieutenant-commander. Another son, Robert D. King, is surveyor-general of the Territory of Hawaii. The ship *Margaret's* cruise in Pacific waters is told in this annual.

AN INSPIRING INSCRIPTION—

The inscription, "Capt. James Cook, Forerunner of Modern Civilization in the Pacific Ocean: In Hawaii 1778-1779", which appears on the bronze tablet of Cook presented by the Pitman family of Boston, and unveiled by the Cook Sesquicentennial Commission and the Archives of Hawaii on February 14, 1930, was compiled by R. S. Kuykendall, executive secretary of the Hawaiian Historical Commission.

AN INTERESTING HAWAIIAN IN OLD OREGON

J. Neilson Barry, Portland, Oregon

Among the horrified witnesses of the murder (sic.) of Captain Cook was a little "Owyhee" lad who appears to have been a native of that island. Some day his version of the tragedy may come to light in the old records of the Oregon country, but we now only know of him by piecing together fragments of his biography, scattered in various ancient writings. Whether he ever gave details of the murder is uncertain, but it seems probable that he did, and it is hoped that some record may be found.

Nothing is known of his early life, or even what his native name was, but he appears to have moved from "Owyhee" to the island of Oahu, since he was at Honolulu in 1811 when the ship *Tonquin* arrived with the Astorian party.¹ They had need for some Hawaiians to help establish the various posts which they were planning in the Oregon country, and so they engaged twelve for that purpose, and also another twelve for the ship.

The "Owyhee," now a mature man, was fortunately among those destined for the establishments, and appears to have immediately attracted the attention of the Astorians on account of his remarkable resemblance to one of the sailors on the *Tonquin*, who was named John Coxe; consequently the "Owyhee" was promptly given that nickname, which probably greatly annoyed the sailor, and yet by that little incident his name has been saved from oblivion. Gabriel Franchere, one of the clerks of the Pacific Fur Company, gives a list of the names of all the members of the crew whom he could remember, but forgot the name of John Coxe, whose name has been preserved in this peculiar manner.² Poor fellow, he was murdered by the natives of Clayoquot sound, as were also the rest of the crew, and the twelve unfortunate Hawaiians employed on the ship. But this was after the *Tonquin* had landed the passengers and cargo destined for Astoria, which was established near the entrance to the Columbia river.

¹ For the *Tonquin* at Honolulu see Alexander Ross, *Adventures of the First Settlers* (1849), p. 34. Gabriel Franchere, *Narrative* (1854), p. 63. Washington Irving, *Astoria*, Chapter VI.

² Franchere, p. 31.

One of the other Hawaiians also lost his life, having been in one of the boats which capsized, and who died of exposure, and was buried at Cape Disappointment. A touching account is given of the solemn rites at the funeral of this unfortunate Islander, and it is possible that John Coxe, the "Owyhee," officiated as the priest, since he appears to have been a man of unusual ability and probably was the leader among the eleven Hawaiians who helped create the beginnings of American settlements in the Oregon country.³ His familiarity with the localities around Astoria was subsequently to bring him into prominence.

When David Stuart selected his little party to ascend the Columbia river and establish posts in the interior, he chose John Coxe, who accompanied him, in July, 1811. David Thompson, the famous geographer and astronomer, a partner of the North-West Company, had surveyed a route from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean, and, having visited Astoria, was returning in company with David Stuart. Thompson was greatly pleased with John Coxe, whom Alexander Ross of the Astorians called a "bold and trustworthy fellow." He said that Thompson regarded him as a "prodigy of wit and humor" and desired to take him with him on his journeys.⁴

Stuart needed someone who was familiar with the upper Columbia, and so when Thompson offered to exchange Michael Boulard, one of the Canadians who had accompanied him down the Columbia from Kettle Falls, Stuart consented, since Boulard's services would be of very great value to him.

A new chapter in the life of John Coxe was then begun, as an employee of the North-West Company under David Thompson, who makes mention of his utter astonishment at seeing snow and ice, and tells how Coxe could not understand why snow should turn into water when it fell upon his arm.⁵ There is mention of Coxe having been at the North-West post, Spokane House, after which Thompson appears to have taken him across the Rocky Mountains with him to Fort William on Lake Superior, since Coxe was there in 1812 when the partners of the North-West Company decided to send the *Isaac Todd* to the Columbia river under the command of Donald McTavish and John McDonald, two of the partners.⁶

³ Franchere, p. 97; Ross, p. 66; Astoria, Chap. VII.

⁴ Alexander Ross, pp. 114, 200.

⁵ Tyrrell, *Narrative of David Thompson*, pp. 510, 534.

⁶ Masson, *Les Bourgeois*, Vol. II, pp. 44-49.

It was arranged that a strong party of Northwesters should meet the *Isaac Todd*, but in order to avoid any difficulty in case the overland party should not be there when the *Isaac Todd* should arrive, McDonald and McTavish decided to take along some Canadians who could take them up the Columbia in a canoe to some post of the North-West Company, probably Spokane House. Since John Coxe was familiar with Astoria and the Columbia river, he was added to the party and sailed from Quebec on the *Isaac Todd* and so arrived at Portsmouth, in England.

On March 25th, 1913, the *Isaac Todd* left Portsmouth, and sailed to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; from there a little squadron of four vessels started for the Columbia river on July 9th. As soon as they were out of sight of land Mr. McDonald was transferred from the *Isaac Todd* to H.M.S. *Phoebe*, and with him were sent the Canadian canoe-men and John Coxe. This was done in order that McDonald might be able to reach Spokane House in case the *Phoebe* should arrive at Astoria before the slow sailing *Isaac Todd*.

Whatever Coxe may have thought of being on a British war vessel is not recorded, but he soon had opportunity to further extend his observations, since at "Robinson Crusoe's island," Juan Fernandez, where Alexander Selkirk had been marooned in earlier years, it was decided to send Mr. McDonald on H.M.S. *Raccoon*, in order that the *Phoebe* and *Cherub* might seek Captain David Porter and the U.S.S. *Essex*, which resulted in the capture of that American vessel.

Mr. McDonald therefore was transferred to the *Raccoon*, and with him went John Coxe and the Canadians. On October 20th a disastrous explosion occurred, which killed seven men and wounded twenty-six. The Sandwich Islander's quick eye saw the danger and he instantly threw himself down upon the deck, so that the spreading flames passed above him, although his nose was quite badly burned.⁷

On December 1st Coxe was once more at Astoria, which soon became Fort George. Alexander Henry listed him as being there for the summer of 1814.⁸ In August all the Astorian Hawaiians who remained were started back to their homes, some on the *Isaac Todd* and some on the *Columbia*. If Coxe happened to be on the latter vessel his anticipated joy at again seeing his native island was considerably prolonged, since the *Columbia* sailed to Alaska and then

⁷ His name is spelled John Cock in the Admiralty records of H.M.S. *Raccoon*.

⁸ Elliott Coues, *Manuscript Journals of Alexander Henry*, p. 868.

returned to the Columbia river; from there visiting Monterey and Bodega in California before landing the weary Astorian Hawaiians at their islands. Those on the *Isaac Todd* were still more unfortunate, since that vessel took them to Macao in China, where they were picked up by the *Columbia* and returned to Oregon, where they arrived July 1st, 1815. However, they eventually reached their homes, which closes an interesting episode.⁹

Whether Coxe left on either of the two vessels, he would have been brought back by the *Columbia*, with one of the two groups. This would make three times, first on the *Tonquin*, then on the *Raccoon*, and lastly on the *Columbia*. He was probably the most prominent of the Hawaiians who started with the Astorians, and when he returned, after having traveled so extensively, it is natural that he should have attracted the attention of the king. Owing to his native name not being on record there is a missing chapter in his story, which some student of Hawaiian history may probably discover.

In any event Coxe did not return to Oregon with the sixty Hawaiians who were taken to the Columbia river by the *Columbia* April 14, 1817. He appears to have remained on the islands since he is said to have been on the bodyguard of King Kamehameha II, on his visit to England in 1823. The death of the king probably affected his official position, for he returned to Oregon to spend his old age. The Hudson's Bay Company had then absorbed the old North-West Company, and the chief administrative post had been transferred from Astoria or Fort George to Fort Vancouver. There Coxe found an opportunity for useful services in caring for the large herd of swine, which was part of the extensive live-stock and agricultural development instituted by Dr. John McLoughlin, the Chief Factor.

Miss Edna Martin of the Bancroft Library, Berkeley, California, has kindly copied an extract from the manuscript history of the Northwest Coast, obtained in 1878 by H. H. Bancroft from Alexander Caulfield Anderson, who was then at Rosebank, Victoria.¹⁰

"... A couple of miles below the fort [Vancouver] there were luxuriant meadows of great extent. A portion of these bore at that time the name of Coxe's Plain, a name I think which it still continues to bear. Old Coxe, a native of the Sandwich Islands and a

⁹ Peter Corney, *Voyages in the Northern Pacific* (reprint, 1896), pp. 28-73.

¹⁰ H. H. Bancroft, *History of Oregon*, Vol. I, footnote pp. 71-72. See p. 39 for Anderson. His manuscript is at the Bancroft Library, Berkeley, California.

very original character, was the swine-herd and had his residence there among the oaks, which dotted the verge of the plain. Coxe in his way was rather a historical character for when a boy he had witnessed the death of Captain Cook at Tahiti, (sic.) and had afterwards accompanied King Tamaa-maah to England as one of his bodyguard, where he presented arms to George III, and together with the rest of the party had been rather a lion in London. The old man after being many years in the enjoyment of his new and changed employment, and being regarded by the Company as a faithful pensioner, died eventually at his residence among the oaks and was duly interred in the burial ground on the hill close by where the United States barracks have since been erected. . . ."¹¹

It is hoped that further particulars regarding this very interesting Hawaiian may be found among the records of the Islands, which may fill in some of the missing portions of his varied life.

¹¹ Anderson's statement contains some obvious errors. Captain Cook was killed not at Tahiti but at the island of Hawaii. The King of England who received the party of Hawaiians in 1824 was George IV, not George III.

[SECRETARY'S NOTE: The use of the word "murder" in connection with the death of Captain Cook is seldom used and probably Mr. Barry inadvertently used it, and Capt. Cook, in the opinion of most present-day historians, was killed (or slain) in the course of a punitive naval expedition ashore, Cook landing a force of marines under arms, and he, personally, was well armed.]

EARLY YEARS OF THE HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE

By Thomas Marshall Spaulding

The history of the Hawaiian legislature is reckoned as beginning with the promulgation of the constitution of 1840. Long before that time something in the nature of a legislative body existed; a group of friends whom the King gathered around him, at first for advice, and later for more independent action. Under Kahehameha III the council of chiefs attained an officially recognized existence, a definite membership, and a rather general power of legislation. But any law which it might adopt depended for its validity upon the will of the King, who might nullify it if he chose, and who might likewise issue a decree without consulting the council. The King remained an absolute monarch, and the council was merely an agency to assist him in carrying on his government, now grown too complicated for one man to manage single-handed. The King was still the sole owner of the business, so to speak,—or, considering the powers of the Kuhina Nui, we might perhaps call it a partnership,—and the council merely exercised such authority as was delegated to it by the head of the concern. Upon the granting of the constitution the partnership became a corporation, no longer privately owned. Dropping the figure, the council now derived its authority from the constitution instead of from the King.

The constitution took over the council of chiefs, as it then stood, to be the nucleus of the new legislative assembly. Out of it grew both the House of Nobles and the Privy Council, as its legislative powers were gradually separated from its advisory and executive functions. "At the present period these are the persons who shall sit in the government councils"; and sixteen chiefs were named of whom the King was one. Four of them were women. Of the passages which follow those of present interest to us are here quoted.

"Should any other person be received into the council, it shall be made known by law. These persons shall have part in the councils of the kingdom. No law of the nation shall be passed without their assent. They shall act in the following manner: They shall assemble annually, for the purpose of seeking the welfare of the nation, and

establishing laws for the kingdom. Their meetings shall commence in April, at such day and place as the King shall appoint.

"There shall be annually chosen certain persons to sit in council with the Nobles and establish laws for the nation. They shall be chosen by the people, according to their wish, from Hawaii, Maui, Oahu and Kauai. The law shall decide the form of choosing them, and also the number to be chosen. This representative body shall have a voice in the business of the kingdom. No law shall be passed without the approbation of a majority of them.

"When they assemble, the Nobles shall meet by themselves and the representative body by themselves, though at such times as they shall think it necessary to consult together, they may unite at their discretion.

"The form of doing business shall be as follows: The Nobles shall appoint a Secretary for themselves who at the meetings shall record all decisions made by them, and that book of records shall be preserved in order that no decrees affecting the interests of the kingdom may be lost.

"The same shall be done by the representative body. They too shall choose a Secretary for themselves, and when they meet for the purpose of seeking the interests of the kingdom, and shall come to a decision on any point, then that decision shall be recorded in a book, and the book shall be preserved, in order that nothing valuable, affecting the interests of the kingdom should be lost; and there shall no new law be made, without the approbation of a majority of the Nobles and also a majority of the representative body.

"When any act shall have been agreed upon by them, it shall then be presented to the King, and if he approve and sign his name, and also the Kuhina Nui, then it shall become a law of the kingdom, and that law shall not be repealed until it is done by the voice of those who established it."

The constitution was granted on October 8, 1840. The first session of the legislature was held at Lahaina, from November 2 to 14. It was attended, of course, only by Nobles, for as yet there were no Representatives. There is no record of the proceedings at this session, except the laws passed, including the first election law. This provided for seven Representatives,—two each from Hawaii, Maui and Oahu, and one from Kauai. The method of election is remarkable. There was no balloting, but everyone who had a de-

sirable candidate in mind was invited to write a letter to the King, preferably in the following form:

"To His Majesty the King.

"The object of our writing this letter is to inform your Majesty of certain persons on the Island of, whom we consider men of wisdom and prudence.

"The name of the first is.....

"The name of the second is.....

"It is our desire that these two persons should sit in council with the chiefs the present year."

Any number of persons might sign a single letter; but in the legislative journal for April 17, 1846, is the entry: "The petition from Maui naming their choice of Representatives for the Island was then presented. The petition being uncertain and improperly headed and one person having signed all the names, it was thought best that the Premier be instructed to inform the people to get up a new petition."

The compilation of laws published in 1842 recites that: "On the first day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, the Nobles met at Luaehu, in Lahaina, according to the requirements of the Constitution, and afterwards three persons came forward appointed by the people, and joined the Council of Nobles." Robert C. Lydecker, in compiling his "Roster—Legislatures of Hawaii," was unable to find the names of any Representatives prior to the session of 1845. Anyone gleaning after Mr. Lydecker may be pardoned for feeling a certain glow of satisfaction in finding something that escaped the notice of that painstaking archivist. I take pleasure, therefore, in recording the names of the first three Representatives. They were Kaauiwai and David Malo, from Maui, and Halai, from Oahu, as appears from entries in the legislative journal on April 5 and 14. I have been unable to find the number or names of Representatives in other legislatures before 1845, except that David Malo and Kapae—the latter representing the island of Hawaii—attended the session of 1843.

The Constitution authorized either joint or separate sessions of the Nobles and Representatives, but in either case a majority vote of each house was necessary to pass a law, and each house was required to keep a journal. No journal of the Representatives earlier than 1851 exists, however, and presumably none was kept. In the latter part of the period the Nobles and Representatives almost always met

in joint session, but during the first few years separate sessions were frequent. This may be inferred from the usual daily entry in the journal that "the Nobles assembled" and the occasional record that "the Nobles assembled together with the Representatives." It is more definitely indicated by the entries on certain dates,—April 18, 1842: "The Nobles also discussed the coming into the Council of the Representatives: it was voted that the Nobles meet by themselves, and the Representatives by themselves." May 6, 1842: "Final passage of certain matters was then deferred to some future date when more of the Nobles would be present and when the Representatives could be present also." April 3, 1845: "The Representatives however did not appear, not being prepared." May 19, 1845: "The Members of the House of Representatives were sent for to come and join the Nobles." (Evidently they had not assembled as one body, or no sending would be necessary.) June 23, 1845: "It was voted that the Representatives of the people be requested to join the Nobles tomorrow to pass this law." On the many days when the journal of the Nobles makes no mention of the presence of any Representatives, we can only conjecture what, if anything, the lower house was doing. It is evident, however, that it did actually meet at least occasionally in separate session, and transact business; the journal of the Nobles, May 12, 1842, says: "A discussion was then had on the law enacted by the Representatives in reference to the Albicore fishing grounds of Hawaii, the fishing grounds of Niihau and the Albicore fishing grounds of Lehua."

"During this period," says Lydecker, "the Representatives had little or no influence and took but a minor part in legislation. This was doubtless partly due to their forming such a small minority, but probably the principal reason was their deference to the Nobles, all of whom ranked as Chiefs, and the privilege, as members of the legislature, of meeting, on the same level, those whom for generations they had been taught to regard as superior beings, could not at first be grasped." The legislative journals confirm this opinion. They are very meager, but if the Representatives had been at all active in debate the references to them could not have been as rare as they are. In 1841, the only mention of speeches by Representatives was on April 24, when: "Kaauiwai also spoke of his troubles in connection with a pig. Malo spoke of his petition regarding his and one other, election by the people." In 1843, Malo's name appears pretty

frequently, and Kapae is mentioned as presenting a petition from his constituents. Not until 1848 do the Representatives figure very conspicuously, but in that year they seem to be as active, considering their small number, as the Nobles. The journal now gives the debates at length, and we can form a picture of an assembly which occasionally grew somewhat tumultuous. On June 7, for example: "G. L. Kapeau stood up and again brought up the matter of the Government labor on roads and bridges but he was not heard. He was seconded by J. Y. Kanehoa but he too was not recognized as A. Paki was at the time arguing in a loud voice with Wahineiki. . . . The Premier called for order and order was restored." But trouble broke out again in a few minutes, and "in this great confusion His Majesty the King spoke excitedly,"—to some purpose, for the clerk records: "That cleared up matters."

We have seen that the original members of the House of Nobles were designated by the Constitution itself. It is noteworthy that the King's name appears in the list, along with the other chiefs. He was a member of the legislature, as well as chief executive, and his name is recorded in the journal among those present or absent, like that of any other member; sometimes at the head of the list and sometimes anywhere in the middle of it, according to the fancy of the clerk. The Constitution required that the choice of new members should "be made known by law;" which implies that they should be elected by a majority vote of the Nobles and a majority vote of the Representatives. This requirement went for some time unnoticed or was misunderstood. When the Nobles convened on April 2, 1845,—"The subject of looking up other Chiefs who are men of learning to join the Council of the Nobles in the place of those who have died was brought up;" and six new members were elected by the Nobles acting alone. Two more were chosen the next day. Both Nobles and Representatives were present on July 28, 1846, however, when Princess Ruth Keelikolani was elected. G. L. Kapeau appears as a Noble at the session of 1848, and the Queen in 1849; I do not find how they were chosen. On April 16, 1852, Kamakau introduced a resolution, which was passed by the House of Representatives, inquiring by what right Kapeau sat as a Noble. There was considerable amicable correspondence between the two houses, which may be read in the files of the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* for April and May, the Nobles maintaining their right to control their

own membership and the Representatives denying it. Finally the Nobles, without surrendering their formal claim, joined in passing (May 12, 1852) an act confirming elections previously made. As a new constitution went into effect a few days later, under which the Nobles were appointed by the King, possibility of a future contest was removed.

In 1840 there were no government officials such as we understand by the word *ministers*, except the Kuhina Nui. Such offices were soon created, and the *Act to Organize the Executive Ministry*, passed in 1845, provided for a regular Cabinet. An act approved on July 30, 1850, made the ministers *ex officio* members of the House of Nobles, and all the later constitutions of the monarchy contained a similar provision. But as early as 1843, Dr. G. P. Judd, then president of the treasury board, appears as taking an active part in the proceedings of the legislature, although his name is not listed among either the Nobles or the Representatives. At the next session (1845) he is regularly listed as a Noble, and so is William Richards, Minister of Public Instruction, though there is no record of their election. In 1846 both took part in the proceedings, though neither is listed as a member. The name of no other minister appears in the record before 1847, although it is possible that others did attend. By 1847, it appears that ministers, as such, were recognized as members, for a common formula is: "The Nobles, the Minister of the Interior, the Representatives of the people, and the Ministers met." (The Minister of the Interior is mentioned separately because the office was held at that time by the Kuhina Nui, John Young.) A resolution of May 3, 1850, invited Wyllie (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Armstrong (Minister of Public Instruction), Lee (Chief Justice), and Bates (Attorney General), to attend sessions, but without the right to vote. This invitation was extended to certain individuals *by name*; not all of them were cabinet ministers, nor were all cabinet ministers invited. These four are thereafter listed in the journals as consulting members.

As to the Representatives, the authorized number was seven until the act of July 20, 1850, increased it to twenty-four,—one for each of the six districts of Hawaii, five for Maui districts, one for Molokai, one for Lanai, six for districts on Oahu, four for districts on Kauai, and one for Niihau. Seven Representatives were certainly present only at the sessions of 1845, 1846 and 1848; at the other sessions the

number is uncertain or we know that there was a smaller number. At first this may be attributed to such causes as awe of the chiefs, difficulties of travel, or mere indifference. Later, in at least one instance, it was the result of a definite policy of non-cooperation. When the legislature of 1847 inquired why Kauai was unrepresented, the Governor, on behalf of his people, reported several excellent reasons, one of them being that they had sent a Representative to the last session and yet the legislature had put a tax on dogs; and another, that if they elected a Representative he would go to Honolulu and buy a dress suit.

The system of voting by petition was done away with in 1850, and voting by ballot was substituted. For the first time the qualifications of voters were prescribed; the right of suffrage was conferred on all male citizens and denizens twenty years old. (Act of July 30, 1850.) Under this statute there was elected the full number of Representatives (twenty-four), including several who were not native Hawaiians. These were the first non-Hawaiians, other than cabinet ministers or consulting members, to sit in the legislature; it was several years more before any non-Hawaiians were appointed Nobles. Chief Justice Lee was a Representative in 1851, and was elected Speaker of the House. It was not until 1864 that judges were made ineligible to sit in the legislature, and before that date there were several cases of such membership.

The law-making activities of the legislature during the period with which this paper deals—1840 to 1852—have been described by Judge W. F. Frear in a paper entitled *Hawaiian Statute Law*, read before the Hawaiian Historical Society on January 22, 1906, and published in the *Thirteenth Annual Report* of the Society. Besides being an organization for making laws, the Hawaiian legislature, like that of any other country, was an office for the reception of petitions on every conceivable subject. Of most of these we know nothing more than the fact of their presentation and doubtless few of them contained anything of interest. One monster petition from Lahaina, however, presented on June 7, 1848, was the occasion of debate which covers several pages of the journal.—“G. L. Kapeau then rose and read the Petition. It was a long one being almost four fathoms in length. It was also closely written and contained many complaints.” The clerk also records that some of its six hundred signatures were in lead pencil, which suggests that he had the job of de-

ciphering them. The scope of this paper does not permit even a mention of all the points touched upon in this petition. But the first of them must not be omitted, for it shows that a perennial complaint of our own time was raised long ago. The people of Lahaina begged the legislature to "stop the enactment of any more laws until the end of eight years, and if any difficulties are seen then we will petition you." But they went on, inconsistently to ask for legislation, even as we do now; they begged that "no man who has an income of less than five hundred dollars a year shall pay the Costs of Court." In the debate upon this proposition, J. Hulu observed—it has a familiar sound—"that the law was intended for the rich people and not for the poor."

A good deal of time was taken up in hearing and discussing official reports. A Governor, when asked for a statement of receipts and expenditures, replies that he cannot give it, as he does not know just where what they were. The agents in charge of government properties reported on April 20, 1843, and "the reports submitted by M. Kekuanaoa and G. P. Judd not agreeing, G. P. Judd told M. Kekuanaoa 'We have not done anything wrong for we have watched each other.'" In this as in everything else there is an almost miraculous change from lack of system and childlike simplicity at the beginning of the period to orderly administration of a civilized, constitutional government at its end. Judge Frear has called it the "period of rapid development." It was made possible by such men as Wyllie, Judd, Lee and Ricord, and by a public-spirited King, who gave them their opportunity.

A few further quotations from the journals will show that our present problems are not new. April 18, 1842: "At the hour of nine the Nobles assembled and first entered into the discussion of the subject, why the Police do not arrest those persons who stand loafing on the streets. Kuakamauna was then sent for and requested to do his duty. . . . The question of the laziness of the common people was discussed, but nothing was passed, however." June 7, 1848: "Wana said a few words about the arrest of Vagrants, and their trial, but he was unsuccessful." June 13, 1848: "Hulu was in favor of reducing the taxes on dogs to fifty cents. . . . Wahineiki was in favor of raising the tax on dogs and cats to fifty dollars because of the fleas." May 3, 1850: "Ukeke, one of the Representatives from Oahu, then moved that the Representatives be paid an additional

fifty cents per day, making it one dollar per day, since the present compensation of fifty cents was inadequate to live on. The request for a raise was not intended to enrich a person but simply to enable a person to live properly." May 4, 1852: "On motion of Kapehe it was voted that the members [of the House of Representatives] be restrained from putting their feet on their desks." May 7, 1852: "Kamakau read the Petition from Honolulu to abolish the Attorneys at Law."

The session of 1852 was the last which was held under the constitution of 1840. The new constitution, drafted by Lee, Judd and Ii, and adopted by the legislature, went into effect in December, 1852. Here an account of the early years of the legislature may appropriately end, for the period of maturity has begun. Indeed, except that the new constitution serves as a conspicuous landmark, the dividing line might well be placed a year earlier, when a House of Representatives, chosen by ballot by voters whose qualifications were definitely prescribed, organized itself as a separate and distinct chamber coordinate with the House of Nobles. From this time on the history of parliamentary government in Hawaii continues full of interest, but the quaintness and the mediaeval flavor are gone. The atmosphere is of the Hanoverians and not of the Plantagenets.

THE SHIP MARGARET: HER HISTORY AND HISTORIAN

By Judge F. W. Howay

Of New Westminster, British Columbia, Envoy of Canada to
Capt. Cook Sesquicentennial Celebration, 1928.

The first association of Boston with the Northwest Coast was in 1787, when Joseph Barrell and his co-adventurers sent out the *Columbia* and the *Washington*. Though Thomas Handy Perkins was not interested in that venture he soon entered the trade and continued therein for more than twenty years. His first effort was with James Magee in the *Hope*, under Joseph Ingraham. This little brigantine, which left Boston in 1790 and returned in 1793, made a losing voyage. Judging from the bond given by Ingraham in China her loss was more than \$40,000.¹

However, long before the *Hope* returned the two owners had joined forces with James and Thomas Lamb, Russell Sturgis, and Eleazer Johnson—all names to conjure with in the commercial world of New England. These six persons built, equipped, and stocked the ship *Margaret*, of 160 tons, for a voyage to the Northwest Coast and China. She was, says Haswell, "as fine a vessel as ever I saw of her size, and appeared exceeding well fitted for the voyage and I believe there was no expense spared."²

She sailed on October 24, 1791, in command of Captain James Magee, one of her owners; David Lamb, first mate; Otis Liscombe, second mate; Stephen Hills, third mate, and John Howell, historian. The captain was Irish; Mr. Howel was English; there were two Swedes and one Dutchman before the mast; but all the remainder of her officers and crew were American. Including the boys, the total number on board was twenty-five. For armament the *Margaret* had eight carriage guns, 4-pounders, and six swivels.³

So far as the small scrap of her log now extant shows, the ship seems to have made no stop until April 26, 1792, when she anchored in Houston-Stewart Channel, Queen Charlotte Islands. Haswell

¹ Oregon Historical Quarterly, vol. xxx, p. 99.

² The Cabot Family: History and Genealogy, by L. V. Briggs, Boston, 1927, vol. 2, p. 467; Sea Letter issued by Gov. John Hancock, of Massachusetts, Oct. 3, 1791; *Columbian Centinel*, October 26, 1791; Haswell's Second Log, May 7, 1792.

³ From extracts from *Margaret's* log in Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass.

says, however, that she had called at Saint Jago's, Cape Verd Islands.⁴ Such a course was rare; usually a vessel made the Hawaiian Islands for refreshment.

Captain Magee was in ill-health to such a degree that he was intensely anxious to put foot on shore, in the hope that change of scene and the land air might prove beneficial. The men were set to work to build a house for his temporary residence. In fact as soon as the *Margaret* made soundings, Mr. Lamb, the chief officer, took charge. Captain Magee's illness increased so rapidly that his departure was delayed from the 13th till the 22nd of May. Thus the *Margaret* spent almost a month practically idle at this place in the beginning of the season.⁵

On May 22nd she began to cruise eagerly for furs. About the middle of June she was at the fur-traders' harvest field; the vicinity of Tadents village at the northern end of Queen Charlotte Islands.⁶ Near the southern extremity of those islands, on July 3, 1792, the *Margaret* met the *Columbia* and together they proceeded southward along the Vancouver Island shore. John Boit says that then "Capt. Magee was very sick."⁷ About a week later the two ships anchored in Clayoquot Sound. It is said that John Howel, the "historian" of the voyage, was given as a hostage to Wickananish, the chief, before he would come upon the deck of the *Margaret*, as he feared Captain Gray. Some colour is lent to this statement by an entry in John Boit's log to the effect that meeting Wickananish on the *Margaret*, Captain Gray prevailed on him to visit the *Columbia*, but though the chief came "he did not appear happy."⁸

About 19th July the *Margaret* sailed to the Columbia River in search of furs. On her return she reported but little success.⁹ Captain Magee's illness continued. In company with the *Hope* she anchored in Nootka Sound, on August 8, 1792, where flew the broad pennant of the Spanish commandante, Don Francisco Bodega y Quadra, and where every visitor, regardless of nationality or social position, was received with Castilian courtesy.¹⁰

Captain Magee's serious illness brought at once from the kind-

⁴ Haswell's Second Log MS., May 7, 1792, in Bancroft Library.

⁵ From extracts from *Margaret's* log.

⁶ Haswell's Second Log MS., July 9, 1792.

⁷ Haswell's Second Log MS., Sept. 3, 1792; Boit's Log of the *Columbia* in 22 Oregon Historical Quarterly, p. 320.

⁸ Oregon Historical Quarterly, vol. 22, p. 322.

⁹ Boit's Log of the *Columbia* in Oregon Historical Quarterly, vol. 22, p. 323.

¹⁰ Ingraham's MS. Journal of the *Hope* in Library of Congress, Aug. 7-8, 1792.

hearted Quadra an offer of a residence on shore in the queer, quaint, little official Spanish village at Friendly Cove. When Vancouver anchored there on August 28, 1792, he found Captain Magee living on shore with his surgeon and John Howel.¹¹ On 12th August, Lamb, the first mate, had taken command of the *Margaret* and had sailed in company with the *Hope*. They traded together for a short time and then, separating, each made the best of her way to Queen Charlotte Islands. Some time during the season the *Margaret*, while drawing thirteen feet of water, struck a rock about thirty miles southeast of Rose Point, Queen Charlotte Islands. This rock still bears her name: Margaret Rock. Captain Magee's condition had now become so serious that he resolved to place the command in Mr. Lamb's hands and, abandoning the venture, to take passage to China with Ingraham in the *Hope*.¹²

The *Margaret* completed her cruise and returned at 21st September to Nootka, where she was found at anchor by the *Hope* about a week later.

"She had made a successful trip to the Northward and had collected together between 11 and 1,200 skins, and as she was to come on the Coast the following season she landed here on the beach the frame of a small schooner with one of her Mates and a party of seamen and artificers who were to remain here the winter and build this little vessel so as to be ready to start on the Coast the first ensuing season."¹³

At first it had been intended to winter on the coast, construct the auxiliary schooner, and send the skins on to China by freight. To aid in building the vessel Ingraham detached four of his crew; and for her future protection he delivered to Magee two three-pounders. But the plans regarding the *Margaret* were soon radically changed. Ingraham wrote:

"I remained in expectation of getting the *Margaret's* skins on freight, as before mentioned; but Capt. Magee had led me a wild-goose chase, as he informed me he was bound to China with his ship."¹⁴

Their good relations, however, were not disturbed and they sailed together for China, via the Hawaiian Islands. At eight o'clock on the morning of 5th November, twenty-two days after leaving the coast, the high land of Hawaii appeared above the western horizon.¹⁵

¹¹ New Vancouver Journal (by Edward Bell) in Washington Historical Quarterly, vol. v (1914) p. 224. Bell asserts that Captain Magee was engaged in liquor traffic; but Vancouver does not mention such a thing, nor does Manby's MS. Journal.

¹² Pacific Coast Pilot—Alaska—Part I, pp. 18, 56 (Washington, D. C., 1883); Ingraham's MS. Journal of the *Hope*, Sept. 19, 1792.

¹³ New Vancouver Journal in 15 Wash. Hist. Quar., p. 54; Ingraham's MS. Journal, Sept. 30, 1792.

¹⁴ Ingraham's MS. Journal, Oct. 1, 1792.

¹⁵ Ingraham's MS. Journal, Nov. 5, 1792.

The only light that we, at present, have upon the *Margaret's* movements amongst "the islands" is afforded by the log of the *Halcyon*. On 8th November, while off Hawaii, where the *Margaret* was busy buying supplies, Captain Barkley of the *Halcyon* went on board. Captain Magee, who seems to have recovered his health, received his visitor in a friendly manner and they soon agreed to go in company to Waikiki Bay, Oahu, to procure water. The three vessels, *Halcyon*, *Margaret*, and *Hope*, accordingly left Hawaii and at daylight on 9th, Monolikai bore E. N. E. At noon Oahu bore from N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. to N. E. by N., and at three o'clock in the afternoon the trinity anchored in Waikiki Bay about a mile and a half off shore. The water was so clear that lying in ten fathoms they could plainly see the bottom. The next night, fearing that the natives had some scheme to capture them, the three vessels hastily set sail and, on the morning of 11th, arrived at Kauai. Late that afternoon they anchored in Waimea Bay. On 13th the *Halcyon* sailed for China.¹⁶ The *Margaret* followed her ten days later, and reached Macao on 3rd January, 1793.

Captain Magee appears to have steadily improved in health after leaving the coast. On 13th January David Lamb, the efficient first mate, left the ship; and on 4th January the *Margaret* sailed on her return to the coast leaving behind her "historian John Howel, who had attached himself to Captain Kendrick. On 9th April she cast anchor in Norfolk Sound (Sitka) Alaska. In the fragment of her log it is stated: "The islands discovered by Capt. James Magee in the ship *Margaret* in March, 1793, are situated in long'd 213° west of Greenwich." No further information on this supposed discovery is, at present, available.

During the ship's absence the little schooner was completed. Of her Mr. Perkins says that she was of eighty tons; that her chief carpenter was Captain Swift, who later commanded her; and that in her, Swift collected some 12,000 or 14,000 sea otter skins which sold in China for \$30 to \$40 each.¹⁷ The errors in these remarks are glaring; and Mr. Perkins contradicts them himself in a letter in which he says that the schooner was of thirty tons; built by Smith, the head carpenter; and launched in December, 1792; and that when the *Margaret* met her, Smith had collected 1,000 sea-otter skins which

¹⁶ Log of the *Halcyon*; a copy covering these days in the Archives of Hawaii.

¹⁷ The Cabot Family: History and Genealogy, vol. 2, p. 467.

later sold for \$30,000.¹⁸ Plainly the statements in the last preceding paragraph are more nearly the correct ones. The materials for the story of the *Margaret's* second season on the coast (1793) are very scanty. Magee seems to have sailed southward from Sitka and to have arrived early in June at the northern end of Queen Charlotte Islands. It is claimed that, reaching the Indian village of Ki-oo-sta in that vicinity, he was successful in arranging a difficulty between the natives and Captain Vianna of the *Iphigenia*, a Portuguese trading vessel. This man, it is charged, had taken an Indian girl upon his ship and refused to release her. Scurvy, that scourge of the sea, attacked the *Margaret's* crew; on 13th June William Donaldson died; four days later the Hawaiian boy, Jack, who had shipped from "the islands" in the preceding November, fell a victim to the dread disease. If not the first, this is certainly one of the first deaths of Hawaiians on the coast. In the season of 1793 the *Margaret* and her schooner tender, together, collected more than 3,000 sea-otter skins—a truly remarkable performance in a year when there were at least ten competitors.¹⁹ Presumably the *Margaret* left the coast about the usual time—the first week in September—and would reach "the islands" early in October. In the Archives of Hawaii is preserved the discharge of one of her sailors. The document follows:

Ship *Margaret* at Anchur, Whahoo, Oct'r 6th 1793.
 "This may certify that the bearer, Oliver Holmes, having ever behaved himself with great propriety, as an honest and active man, towards his duty while on board the *Margaret*, under my command, and was discharged, by his own desire, to tarry on shore at the Island.

JAMES MAGEE."

Thence the *Margaret* sailed for China and reached Canton on 4th December, 1793.²⁰ The materials presently at hand are silent regarding the fate of the little schooner: whether she was lost or sold on the coast or sent to China and sold or otherwise disposed of, is not known.

It had been expected that the *Margaret* would make a third visit to the coast before returning to Boston; but the Messrs. Lamb, seeing the increasing competition wrote to Captain Magee in February, 1793, saying:

"The next season you will have a fleet on the N. W. Coast. Lee & Adamson in Jones large ship (600 tons) from the Isle of France, a schooner fitted from this port last Nov., by Mr. Eben'r Dorr, a scow from India, copper bottomed, now fitting also by him."²¹

¹⁸ State Department MS. letter, T. H. Perkins to Charles Bulfinch, Dec. 21, 1817.

¹⁹ Notes on the Northwest Trade, by H. A. Lamb (MS.), p. 27.

²⁰ Id.

This news evidently caused Captain Magee to abandon the plan. He accordingly wrote from Canton that he was returning in the *Margaret*. In that letter he mentioned that he had 3,025 sea-otter skins which he expected would realize \$20 to \$25 each. This makes a grand total of 4,225 sea-otter skins collected in two seasons—a number well up to the top, and far above the average.²²

Presumably the *Margaret*'s homeward cargo was the usual one: teas, silks, chinaware, nankeens, etc. Sailing from Canton in February, 1794, in company with the schooner *Jane*, belonging to the Dorrs, the *Margaret* made a slow voyage, arriving in Boston, August 17, 1794—about six months. Many ships covered the distance in five months and less. Of her arrival the *Columbian Sentinel* said:

"We doubt not [she] has returned with remittances which will reward the enterprising patriotism of the owners and commander."²³

It is interesting to note that Captain Magee, like many another trader, did have "a soul above a beaver skin." He found time to make a collection of articles in use amongst the Indians of the Northwest Coast and a similar collection from the Hawaiian Islands. Both of these he presented in October, 1794, to the Massachusetts Historical Society.²⁴

In his Notes Mr. Lamb says: "Seven-eighths interest in the *Margaret* yielded 2,000£." It is thought that what was really meant was that each one-eighth share yielded that amount. This conjecture seems to gain support from a later statement regarding the *Jefferson* in which Mr. Lamb says that she "arrived at Canton with 1,500 sea-otter skins and seal skins; a good voyage, but not equal to the *Margaret*'s."²⁵

The *Margaret* never returned to the then silent and lonely Pacific Ocean. She sailed the Atlantic, making one voyage to France, but usually in the coasting trade. On January 7, 1796, she was lost on Gooseberry Rocks, two miles out from Marblehead²⁶ So she passed away at the early age of four and one-half years.

John Howel, the so-called "historian" of the voyage, is an interesting man. The President of this society has already sketched

²¹ Notes on Northwest Trade, p. 21.

²² Lamb's Notes on the Northwest Trade, p. 27; Ingraham's MS. Journal, Sept. 19, 1792.

²³ Lamb's Notes on the Northwest Trade, p. 27; *Columbian Centinel*, Aug. 20, 1794.

²⁴ Massachusetts Historical Society's Proceedings, vol. I (1791-1835).

²⁵ Lamb's Notes on the Northwest Trade, p. 27; p. 29.

²⁶ Id.

²⁷ Hawaiian Historical Society Report (1923), vol. 32, p. 54.

the life of this intriguing Padre. That sketch covers everything that is known, at present, of his story after he sailed on the *Margaret*.²⁷ In the Oregon Historical Quarterly for June, 1929, vol. xxx, pp. 95 ff, the letters from Howel, mentioned in Bishop Restarick's paper, are reproduced. They show his dealings with Captain John Kendrick's estate as he sets them forth. It would be well if the correspondence between Howel and Captain Bishop, contained in the Log of the Ruby, were published. From their study the real character of Padre Howel will appear.

I wish to add here merely a small contribution regarding his life in Boston. The first time his name appears, so far as present research has gone, is in April, 1791, when the issue of the *Herald of Freedom*, for April 5, 1791, bore a statement that it was published "Tuesdays and Fridays, by John Howell, State Street, Boston," and a notice from the preceding owner that "he has relinquished and sold to Mr. John Howel his whole right and title unto it, who for the future will publish this paper on the usual days on his own behalf." And so the *Herald of Freedom* blew its blast regularly each Tuesday and Friday until July 19, 1791, when Howel announced that "it now dies and that on Friday like the Phoenix from her ashes will arise *The Argus*." Under this name the paper continued with John Howel as Editor and Proprietor until October 25, 1791, when he announced that he had disposed of all his interest therein to Edward Eveleth Powers. On the day when this notice appeared, Howel was already on the *Margaret* one day out from Boston. A news item in another paper mentioned the sailing of the ship and added:

"Mr. Howel, the late EDITOR of the ARGUS, is a passenger on board this ship. He intends, it is said, noting the occurrences of the voyage for publication."²⁸

Why he changed his mind is not known. In the notice of the *Margaret's* return it was mentioned that "Howel who had sailed to write the history of the voyage was in China with Captain Kendrick."

²⁸ *Columbian Centinel*, Oct. 26, 1791.

POLYNESIAN WIND INSTRUMENTS IN THE BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM

By Keith Kennedy

Rhythm and sound are important parts of the ritual and customs of a people. Therefore the study of music and musical instruments has value to anthropologists in tracing migrations and cultural relationships.

The means employed for expressing music are the voice, and instruments of wind, of strings, and of percussion. The voice is variable, therefore of little use in determining the scales or groups of notes used by a people. The same remark applies to stringed instruments, which can be altered to suit the requirements of the moment. Wind instruments, however, are exact, for the notes are fixed as originally intended.

I recently spent some time working out the groups of notes on the Polynesian wind instruments in the Bernice P. Bishop Museum. I used a tuning fork, A = 435 vibrations, in judging the pitch. But pitch is not very important; it is the number of notes used, and the intervals between them that count. For example, one man may speak in a low pitched voice, and another in a much higher voice, but both speak the same language.

Flutes may be divided primarily into two classes: those blown with the lips, and those breathed into with one nostril (nose flutes). Among the nose flutes, I found two distinct kinds. One kind is closed at both ends, and the other has one end open. The three Hawaiian nose-flutes (878, 879 and 880¹) are open at one end. They have scales of only three notes, which vary on each instrument.

Three Marquesan nose-flutes (B.3142, B.3145, B.3147) are also open at one end. Their scales vary considerably. One of these flutes (B.3145) is interesting because one of the finger holes is stopped with a plug of fiber, a feature mentioned by Alfred St. Johnston as occurring in Tonga.

Three nose-flutes from Niue (B.7748, B.7749, and B.7750) are bored out of wood; one end is stopped with a wooden plug and the other end is open. Two of these have only one finger hole, con-

¹ The numbers in parentheses refer to instruments in Bernice P. Bishop Museum.

sequently they can only give two notes. The other has three finger holes, giving three notes.

The type of nose-flute with both ends closed is exemplified in Niue (2036), Tonga (B.3762), and Tonga or Fiji (8695). They are made from a single section of bamboo with the septa closing both ends. Their scales are identical, being a group of four notes within the compass of a perfect fourth. The flute from Tonga is pitched a semitone higher than the other two—a feature that makes no difference to the arrangement of the scale. These three flutes have an extra pair of holes on both sides of the bamboo at the center. I have never seen these holes fingered, so assume they are intended to give more resonance to the bamboo in some way. Either end of these flutes can be blown, and the scale produced will be the same.

A Maori nose-flute (8618) is made of bird bone. Unfortunately it is cracked, so I could not play on it.

Flutes blown with the lips can be subdivided into two classes: those blown on the rim at the end (vertical flutes), and those blown over a hole at the side (lateral flutes). The only Polynesian vertical flutes in the Bishop Museum collection are from the Marquesas and New Zealand. Of the Marquesan flutes, one (B.3240) has three finger holes, giving four notes; the other (B.3242) has no finger holes, and is thus just a whistle with one note. The New Zealand vertical flute (8617) of bird bone, probably albatross, has only one finger hole, but the Maoris could get a variety of minute divisions of a tone out of such a flute by varying the position of the finger over the only finger hole. A Maori pu-torino (7971) is played in a similar manner. Like all pu-torinos it is constructed of two pieces of split wood, scooped out and bound with native flax (?). These instruments are beautifully carved and ornamented.

Though they are found all over North America and South America, I doubt if flageolets were known in the Pacific before the coming of the Europeans. A flageolet differs from a flute in that the air current is directed over the embouchure or sound hole by a small piece of wood or other solid material, instead of the lips. The two flageolets from the Marquesas (B.3143 and B.3144) seem at first glance to be copied from European penny whistles, but the arrangement of the scale is not European.

There are three Marquesan clarinets in the Bishop Museum collection. As I have not found reed instruments anywhere in the

Pacific, I presume that the Marquesans copied these from the Europeans. These clarinets differ from the usual type in that the reed is cut out of the side of the bamboo tube, and vibrates outwards. Consequently the player must inhale, and not blow to sound it. This method of playing is utilized in a Chinese instrument (the *cheng*) in which the tone is inhaled from a number of small tubes inserted in a holder. Two of the instruments (B.3146 and B.3241) have no finger holes, so only sound one note. The other (B.3243) has three finger holes, giving four notes. Unfortunately one of the notes will not sound, so I could only write down the remaining three.

The Hawaiian gourd whistles (*na ipu hokiokio*) are well represented. I played one by blowing through the nose and the remainder with the lips. With practise they could probably all be played with the nostril. Their scales vary, some give three notes plus an octave of the lowest; others give four notes. The Maoris had an instrument similar in shape, but made of stone ground. They are called *nguru*, and are supposed to have been played with the nose. I tried some in the Auckland Museum, but could get no sound out of them.

All the scales in the accompanying illustrations are the natural tones. By over-blowing, extra notes or harmonics can be obtained on some of the instruments, but I doubt if they were ever used. Sometimes the combinations of notes were altered by plugging one or two of the finger holes with fibre.

Some conclusions drawn from a rather quick survey of the Polynesian instruments in the collection are: (1) That the Hawaiians, as a rule, used only three notes at a time, and these three varied. (2) The bamboo nose-flutes of Tonga, Niue, and Fiji give a scale of four notes which are uniform, showing interchange of musical ideas between these island groups. (3) The Marquesans are an enigma. The notes they employ range from one to five and vary considerably. They also have a diverse variety of instruments: flageolet, clarinet, vertical flute and nose flute. (4) The Hawaiian *na ipu hokiokio* shows relationship with the *nguru* of the Maoris, a fact which is worth further investigation.



FIGURE 1.—Notes sounded on Polynesian wind instrument. *a*, Nose flutes —1, 2, 3, Hawaiian; 4, Tongan; 5, 6, 7, Marquesan; 8, Tongan or Fijian; 9, 10, 11, 12, Niue; 13, Maori; *b*, vertical flute; 1, 2, Marquesan; 3, New Zealand; *c*, Marquesan clarinet; *d*, Marquesan flageolet; *e*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Hawaiian gourd whistles.

NOTE ON HAWAIIAN GENEALOGIES

*By Bruce Cartwright, Ph.B.**Associate in Ethnology, Bernice P. Bishop Museum*

The so-called Hawaiian genealogies seem to come under one of the following classifications:

1. Lists of successive chiefs: names of those ruling in chronological order; not necessarily lineal descendants of an individual; some of them very distantly related, if at all related.

2. True genealogies of lineal descendants.

3. Mixed genealogies: groups of lineal descendants tied together by an individual of one group succeeding to the principal chieftainship.

In the past it has been supposed that the numerous recorded lists of Hawaiian chiefs were true genealogies, that they were the lineage, pedigree or history of the descendants from a common ancestor in a direct line.

By accepting this supposition as a fact, a student who treats genealogies as part of the ancient history of the race as it has been handed down orally is confronted almost immediately with statements that seem impossible. For example, the great-granddaughter of a chief becomes the wife of the son of one of her great grandfather's contemporaries and has issue by him.

The position has been taken by some students that the so-called genealogies are absolutely unreliable because they do not agree in the number of so-called generations from a common ancestor. It seems to me that they would be unreliable if they did agree. The fact that they do not agree indicates to me that they are correct, so far as the particular line or succession that they deal with is concerned. The important thing is to properly classify them—are they true genealogies, mixed genealogies or simply lists of successive chiefs? But whatever they are it would be remarkable if they agreed as to the number of generations or successions between an individual and contemporary individuals fifty generations or successions after them.

In order to understand history it is necessary to be able to place certain recognized individuals and events as having lived or happened, at about a certain time. It seems that in ancient Hawaiian history, the only tables of time measurement are the so-called genealogists.

Fornander says that Hawaiians placed their important historical events as happening in the time of certain prominent kings or chiefs. He assumes that the so-called genealogies are in fact true genealogies, and on this assumption, endeavors to measure time by assigning thirty years to a generation, whereas it seems probable that many of the genealogies may be simply lists of successive kings and chiefs not necessarily bearing the relationship of father and son. If this is so, then the unit of measurement for the generations as thirty years as adopted by Fornander, and twenty-five years as used by Percy Smith and more modern students, is too great.

If these so-called genealogies are true genealogies which count from the birth of an individual to the birth of his eldest offspring as a generation, it would seem that a more reasonable unit of time for the generation would be the time from the puberty of the individual to the puberty of his first offspring, which for Polynesians would be fourteen to fifteen years instead of twenty-five to thirty years.

If these so-called genealogies represent a succession of kings or chiefs (as the word *hanau* would indicate) then the unit of time measurement between individuals should be shortened from twenty-five years to correspond with similar successions in other races (discounting conditions peculiar to Polynesians) the time being counted from accession to accession.

The length of the reigns of the last Hawaiian kings, who lived mostly in times of peace, will serve as an example. Kamehameha I is considered as having become King of all the Hawaiian islands after the battle of the Pali in 1795. Liliuokalani became queen in 1891. She was the eighth in succession—counting Kamehameha I as the first. There are seven reigns between 1795 and 1892, a period of 97 years,—say 100 years. Each of the reigns averaged less than fourteen years.

A succession of kings or chiefs in times of war would probably occur more often, thus making the unit of time for each reign shorter. As near as I can estimate, the times of peace and times of war in ancient Hawaii bore a ratio of about 5 to 1. The ancient Hawaiians from the "migratory period" spent at least a fifth of their time fighting. The unit of measurement for each succession of rulers should therefore be less than fourteen years—probably nearer ten years.

If the so-called genealogies be considered in reality as successions of rulers, and the unit of time measurement between successions be

reduced to ten years, many puzzling relationships and many otherwise unexplainable facts become possibilities, even probabilities.

If the unit of time measurement in true genealogies be taken as fifteen years (the shortest possible time between the puberty of an individual and the birth of his first offspring), the statement referred to above, that the great-granddaughter of a chief became the wife of the son of that chief's contemporary and bore him children, might possibly be true. For example:

A age 15 when B is born	AA contemporary of A
B age 15 when C is born	BB contemporary of B
C age 15 when D is born	

D age 15 when she marries BB, who would be 45 years old, there being thirty years difference in their ages.

This is not an impossible situation when the unit of time measurement for each generation is fifteen years, but quite impossible when the unit of time measurement is twenty-five or thirty years.

In the ancient history of the island of Molokai, the above relationship occurs and is important if the traditional statement is correct.

I have yet to be convinced that twenty-five or thirty years as a unit of time measurement as applied to the Polynesian so-called genealogies is anywhere near a correct estimate. In my opinion the following units more correctly represent the facts:

1. Lists of successive chiefs—unit of time measurement between successions (*hanau*), ten years.
2. True genealogies—unit of time measurement fifteen years.

ADDITIONS TO RILEY H. ALLEN'S "PIONEERS IN JOURNALISM," IN HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY REPORT, 1929

Sandwich Islands Magazine, monthly, edited and published by Abr. Fornander; issued for six months in 1856.

Punchbowl, a quarto monthly paper, published by "an association of gentlemen," of which S. B. Dole and T. Rain Walker held the editorial reins; issued from July, 1869-Oct., 1870. A few years later they issued a weekly paper on like literary lines as

The Islander, of which T. G. Thrum was business agent, from Mar. 5 to Oct. 29, 1875. It published the valuable translation of Hauika-lani, and Kualii, and Curtis J. Lyons' series of papers of Land Matters in Hawaii that are classic.

Bennett's Own, a quarto weekly. C. C. Bennett, editor and publisher. This ran from Sept. 15, 1869, to Sept. 6, 1870, and was followed at end of the year by

The Hawaiian Times, edited by Wm. Shaw, a newspaper man from the Colonies, to end of 1870.

Nu-Hou, a 4-page quarto semi-weekly of Walter Murray Gibson, to oppose reciprocity of the time. It ran a few months, reviving again as part English and part Hawaiian, 1873-74.

Saturday Press, weekly, started by a committee of mechants to oppose Gibson-Kalakaua policies in 1880, with Capt. R. H. Mist as editor and T. G. Thrum business manager. At close of its first year T. G. T. assumed its publication and responsibility beyond the services of Chas. Warren Stoddard to refute the *S. F. Chronicle* tirades on our labor system. During second year Ralph S. Smith came from the S. F. Argonaut staff to be its editor, and carried it through to end of my tether at close of its 5th year. An attempt was made by Arthur Johnstone and a Mr. Valentine to continue it as the

Honolulu Press, daily, but they did not pull together. Johnstone assumed it alone, but it fell through before a year passed.

The Hawaiian, an 8-page monthly paper, on lines of the Punchbowl and Islander, Dr. C. T. Rogers, editor; F. L. Clark, manager; ran one year in 1875.

Anglican Church Chronicle, monthly paper, Rev. A. Mackintosh, editor; began about 1885; still running strong, with prefix Anglican dropped at departure of Mr. Mackintosh.

Paradise of the Pacific, monthly, issued by J. J. Williams and T. G. T., 1888-.

Official and Commercial Record, semi-weekly, published by Hawaiian Gazette Co., 1904-1907.

Austin's Hawaiian Weekly, F. Austin, editor and publisher; of short life, in 1900.

Humane Educator, monthly, edited and published by Mrs. Helen W. Craft, 1900; forerunner of our Humane Society.

Honolulu Republican, daily, began with E. I. Gill as editor, Judge A. S. Humphreys, publisher. 1901-02.

Honolulu Times, monthly paper, Miss A. M. Prescott, editor and publisher. 1905-09.

The Independent, daily, F. J. Testa, proprietor; Ed. Norrie, editor. 1895-1905.

Sunday Volcano, W. H. Marshall, editor and publisher; of short life. 1901-02.

Home Rule Republican, weekly, part English, part Hawaiian; Mrs. R. W. Wilcox, editor and publisher. 1901.

The Time, illustrated weekly, T. J. Stacker, editor and publisher; of short life, 1896-97.

Hawaiian Commercial Journal, weekly, — Gallagher, editor and manager. 1897-98.

The Hawaiian, monthly magazine, Julian D. Hayne, editor and publisher. 1896; part year only.

Pacific Weekly, H. M. Ayres, editor and publisher. 1909.

Tropic Topics, H. M. Ayres, editor and publisher. 1912-14.

Mid-Pacific, monthly, illustrated magazine, edited and published by Alex. Hume Ford, 1911-.

Crossroads of the Pacific, weekly, E. P. Irwin, editor and publisher, 1910-12.

The Defender, issued on 1st and 3rd Saturday each month; E. W. P. St. George, editor and publisher. 1910.

New Freedom, weekly, Thos. W. McVeigh, editor and publisher. 1925-?

The Honolulu Times, weekly, Edward P. Irwin, editor and publisher. 1925-.

T. G. THURM.

BY-LAWS OF THE HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ARTICLE I

Name and Object

SECTION 1. NAME—The name of this Society is the HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SEC. 2. OBJECTS—The objects of this Society are:

(1) The collection, study and preservation of all material pertaining to the HISTORY of Hawaii, Polynesia and the Pacific area, and for such other purposes as pertain thereto; also,

(2) The compiling of catalogues and indexes of the same;

(3) The securing and preserving of all material and documents pertaining to genealogies and biographies of Hawaii;

(4) The investigation and recommendation for permanent marking and preservation of localities of historical interest in Hawaii; and the collection and preservation of stories and traditions relating to the same;

(5) The preparation and distribution of papers, magazines and books relating to the history of Hawaii, Polynesia and the Pacific area;

(6) And generally to cultivate among the citizens of Hawaii an interest in and knowledge of the history, folklore and customs of Hawaii, Polynesia and the Pacific area.

ARTICLE II.

Members

SECTION 1. CLASSES—There shall be five classes of membership, as follows:

(1) ACTIVE MEMBERS. Any person who may be elected by a majority vote at the meeting of the Board of Trustees or of the Society, and who has paid an initiation fee of \$1.00 and annual membership dues of \$2.00, may become an Active Member. Active Members may participate by voice and vote in the management of the affairs of the Society.

(2) LIFE MEMBERS. Any person who may be elected by a majority vote at any meeting of the Board of Trustees or of the Society, and who has paid \$50.00 or more at any one time, may be-

come a Life Member, without further payment of dues. Life Members shall have the same rights and privileges as Active Members.

(3) **BENEFACTORS.** Any corporation or organization which, or any person who may be elected by a majority vote at any meeting of the Board of Trustees or of the Society, and who has paid in \$1,000 or more to the Society, may become a Benefactor of the Hawaiian Historical Society. Benefactors are entitled to one vote and to all the privileges of an Active Member. The names of Benefactors shall be displayed on the Roll of Benefactors in the Society's rooms.

(4) **HONORARY MEMBERS.** Any person who has rendered conspicuous service to the Hawaiian Historical Society, or who has become distinguished for his or her historical work, or who for other reasons may be considered entitled to this honor, may upon unanimous vote of the members of the Board of Trustees, present and voting by secret ballot, become an Honorary Member of the Hawaiian Historical Society. Honorary Members shall have all the privileges of Active Members except the right to vote, and they shall be exempted from the payment of any fees or dues whatever. Their names shall be placed on the Roll of Honorary Members and displayed in the Society's rooms.

(5) **BRANCH MEMBERS.** Local historical societies organized in any part of the Territory of Hawaii outside the City and County of Honolulu may become affiliated with the Hawaiian Historical Society and shall then be called Branches of the Hawaiian Historical Society. Such affiliation shall be accomplished by a majority vote of the members of the Hawaiian Historical Society present at an annual meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose. A local society desiring affiliation shall make application for such affiliation and this application shall be submitted to and be approved by the Trustees of the Hawaiian Historical Society before being submitted to the vote of the Society. Members of the local societies thus affiliated with the Hawaiian Historical Society shall be called branch members of the Hawaiian Historical Society and shall have all the rights and privileges of active members except that of holding office. Each branch society shall contribute annually to the Hawaiian Historical Society the sum of one dollar for each of its active members in good standing, and shall furnish to the Recording Secretary a list giving the names

of such members with their addresses. Branch members shall receive the publications of the Hawaiian Historical Society on the same basis as Active Members. Branch societies shall retain full ownership and control of all property which they have at the time of affiliation and all that they subsequently acquire.

ARTICLE III

Trustees and Officers

SECTION 1. *TRUSTEES.* The Board of Trustees shall consist of seven members including the President. At the first meeting following the incorporation of the Society, there shall be elected a President and six Trustees. Three of the Trustees to serve for one year or until their successors are elected, and three to serve for two years or until their successors are elected, and then each year thereafter the Society shall elect a President and three Trustees. The President for one year and the three Trustees for two years.

SEC. 2. *Officers.* The officers of the Hawaiian Historical Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Librarian. The President shall be elected by the members of the Society at the Annual Meeting. The remaining officers shall be elected by the Trustees at their first meeting following the Annual Meeting of the Society. The Vice-President, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer shall be chosen from the membership of the Board of Trustees. The officers shall hold office until the next Annual Meeting of the Society or until their successors are elected.

SEC. 3. *Quorum.* Four Trustees, including the President, shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Board of Trustees. Any number of members present at any meeting of the Society shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 4. *Vacancies in Office.* In the event of the absence or disability of any officer or member of the Board of Trustees, the remaining Trustees may appoint any member of the Society to perform the duties of such officer or Trustee, during such absence or disability.

SEC. 5. *Duties of Officers.* The duties of officers shall be those usual to such office.

SEC. 6. *Powers of Trustees.* All the property of the Hawaiian Historical Society is vested in the Board of Trustees. The Trustees shall have full control of all property and also of all activities of the Society. No bills shall be incurred, moneys spent, or property disposed of unless by vote of the majority of the Board of Trustees. No obligation of any nature shall be undertaken in behalf of the Society unless with the approval of the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE IV.

Committees

SEC. 1. The Board of Trustees may appoint any special committee that they may consider necessary, but there shall be the following standing committees appointed annually by the President immediately following the Annual Meeting and election of officers:

1. Finance Committee.
2. House Committee.
3. Editorial and Printing Committee.
4. Membership Committee.
5. Nominating Committee.

All committees must report to the Trustees and obtain the approval of the Trustees before taking any action which can in any way bind the Society.

SEC. 2. *Finance Committee.* The President shall appoint annually a Finance Committee consisting of at least three members. This committee shall devise ways and means of providing sufficient funds to enable the Society to accomplish its aims.

SEC. 3. *House Committee.* The President shall appoint annually a House Committee of at least three members. This committee shall have charge of the arrangement and preservation of the Society's collections, with the approval of the Trustees.

SEC. 4. *Editorial and Printing Committee.* The President shall appoint annually an Editorial and Printing Committee consisting of at least three members. This committee shall edit and arrange for printing all publications to be issued by the Society. They shall call for bids for all printing. All material to be printed and all bids for printing must first be authorized by the Trustees.

SEC. 5. *Membership Committee.* The President shall appoint annually a Membership Committee of at least three members. The duties of this committee shall be to secure applications for membership in the Society.

SEC. 6. *Nominating Committee.* The President shall appoint annually a Nominating Committee of at least three members. The duties of this committee shall be to present nominations for the office of President and for three Trustees to be voted on at the Annual Meeting of the Society. The report of this committee shall be transmitted to the Recording Secretary a reasonable length of time in advance of the Annual Meeting and it shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to send a copy of this Report to each member of the Society along with the notice of the Annual Meeting.

ARTICLE V.

Miscellaneous

SEC. 1. *Meetings.* The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held in Honolulu at such place and times as the Board of Trustees may appoint in the months of January or February. At this meeting Annual Reports shall be presented, the election of a President and Trustees shall take place, and other business transacted that may come before the meeting. Other meetings of the Society may be called at any time by the Board of Trustees, by mailing notices of such meeting to each member at least seven days before such meeting is held.

SEC. 2. *Trustees' Meetings.* The Board of Trustees shall meet once every three months. The President may call a meeting of the Board of Trustees at any time by mailing to each Trustee notice of such meeting at least two days prior thereto.

SEC. 3. *Amendments.* The Charter and By-Laws of the Hawaiian Historical Society may be amended by a vote of three-fourths of the members present and voting at any meeting of the Society. Written notice of any amendments must be given the Board of Trustees at least five days previous to such meeting. The Board of Trustees shall present such proposed amendments to the meeting with their recommendations thereon.

LIST OF MEMBERS

Honorary

Emerson, Joseph S., Honolulu
 Thrum, Thomas G., Honolulu
 Howay, Judge F. W., New Westminster, Canada

Benefactor

Carter, George R., Honolulu

Life

Atherton, Frank C.	Phillips, Stephen W.
Atkinson, R. W.	Robinson, Mark A.
Baldwin, Mrs. Emily A	Swanzy, Mrs. F. M.
Bishop, E. F.	Tenney, E. D.
Brown, C. A.	Westervelt, W. D.
Cartwright, Bruce	Westervelt, Mrs. W. D.
Marx, Mrs. Eloise C.	Westervelt, Andrew C.
Midkiff, Frank E.	Wilcox, G. P.

Annual

Ai, C. K.	Banks, James J.	Brown, Francis H. I.
Aiona, Mrs. Annie P. C.	Beakbane, Walter	Brown, George Ii
Akimo, James	Beal, Walter	Bryant, Mrs. Gerald
Allen, R. H.	Beckley, Fred W.	Buck, P. H.
Alexander, Arthur C.	Beckley, Mrs. Mary C.	Bukeley, Rudolph
Aluli, Noa A.	Beckwith Miss Martha W.	Burbank, Miss Mary A.
Anderson, D. W.	Bennett, Mrs. George Y.	Canavarro, Miss Helen
Anderson, Robbins B.	Biggs, Clark	Carlsmith, Carl
Anthony, Rev. Father	Billson, Marcus K.	Carter, A. W.
Armitage, George T.	Bixby, A. E.	Carter, Mrs. A. W.
Bachman, Paul S.	Black, S.	Carter, C. Hartwell
Bailey, Thomas A.	Blue, George Verne	Carter, Mrs. George R.
Baker, Albert S.	Bode, R. R.	Castle, Alfred L.
Baker, Charles H.	Bogardus, Everardus	Castle, Dorothy
Balch, John A.	Bowen, H. Stevens	Castle, George P.
Baldwin, William D.	Boyer, F. O.	Castle, H. K. L.

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|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Castle, Mrs. Ida Tenney | Frank, Rev. Fr. Valentine | King, Charles E. |
| Castle, W. R. | Frear, W. F. | King, S. W. |
| Castle, Jr., William R. | Frear, Mrs. W. F. | Konze, Rev. Fr. Sebastian |
| Castro, A. D. | Gartley, Mrs. Ada J. | Kopke, Mrs. Ernest |
| Catton, Sr., Robert | Garvie, James A. | Krauss, F. G. |
| Caum, E. L. | Gibson, T. H. | Kuykendall, R. S. |
| Chamberlain, W. W. | Goodale, Mrs. E. Whitney | Langpaap, Max |
| Clarke, Adna G. | Green, Miss Caroline P. | Larsen, Nils P. |
| Clarke, Mrs. J. Comstock | Greenwell, Mrs. E. C. | Leebrick, K. C. |
| Collins, George M. | Gregory, Herbert E. | Lewers, William H. |
| Colson, Warren H. | Hart, Henry H. | Lewis, Jr., A. |
| Cooke, A. F. | Hauck, Arthur A. | Lorentzen, Her Lekker C. F. |
| Cooke, Mrs. A. F. | Hedemann, C. J. | Low, Miss Mary E. |
| Cooke, Clarence H. | Hemenway, C. R. | Lowrey, F. J. |
| Cooke, C. Montague | Henriques, Edgar | Lowrey, Mrs. Sherwood |
| Cooke, George P. | Henriques, Mrs. Edgar | Lyman, Levi C. |
| Cooke, J. P. | Heusinger, E. W. | McCandless, L. L. |
| Cooke, Thomas E. | Hinckley, Thurston R. | McCandless, Mrs. L. L. |
| Cooper, C. Bryant | Hitchcock, Miss Harriet C. | McChesney, Jesse M. |
| Crane, Charles S. | Ho Fon | McClellan, Edwin North |
| Cross, Miss Ermine | Holstein, H. L. | McDonald, John D. |
| Crosno, Mrs. May F. | Holt, William D. | McDuffie, Mrs. Cathlene |
| Damon, Miss Ethel M. | Hooley, O. E. | McGrew, Merlin |
| Damon, Mrs. H. F. | Hotze, Henry | McKay, William |
| Damon, Miss May M. | Houston, Victor S. K. | Macdonald, Miss I. G. |
| Dillingham, Walter F. | Howell, Hugh | MacIntyre, Miss Janet L. |
| Dole, Miss Emily C. | Howell, John G. | Marx, B. L. |
| Dole, James D. | Hunnewell, James M. | Massee, Edward K. |
| Doty, J. Lamb | Iaukea, Curtis P. | Merritt, E. Percival |
| Duncan, Rudolph M. | Jones, Miss Maude | Midkiff, Mrs. Frank |
| Dunkhase, Mrs. Carl | Jones, Miss Stella M. | Mist, H. W. M. |
| Ellis, T. W. | Judd, Albert F. | Morgan, Mrs. Margaret K. |
| Emory, Kenneth P. | Judd, Miss Bernice | Mori, I. |
| Erdman, John P. | Judd, Miss E. Pauahi | Morris, Penrose C. |
| Fernandes, Frank F. | Judd, Henry P. | Morris, Mrs. Ray C. |
| Fired, Wm. H. | Kahalepuna, B. N. | Newman, Miss Margaret |
| Fleming, D. F. | Kea, Mrs. Edward | Nexsen, Miss A. W. |
| Fleming, John L. | Keola, James N. K. | Norton, L. W. de Vis |
| Ford, Alexander Hume | Kimball, Clifford | Nott, F. Dickson |

Nowell, Allen M.	Smith, Arthur G.	Wall, William A.
Palmer, Harold S.	Smith, F. H.	Wall, W. E.
Parsons, Charles F.	Smith, Henry	Warren, H. L. J.
Perry, Antonio	Snow, Mrs. Fred G.	Waterhouse, George S.
Petrie, Thomas H.	Snow, Mrs. Mary	Waterhouse, John
Phillips, J. T.	Soga, Y.	Watson, Mrs. Edward M.
Post, Miss Maude	Soper, W. H.	Watson, Mrs. E. B.
Potter, G. C.	Spalding, E. I.	Webb, Mrs. Lahilahi
Prosser, M. F.	Spaulding, Mrs. Alice C.	Wichman, Fred W.
Rawlins, Miss M. F.	Spaulding, Philip E.	Wilcox, G. P.
Restarick, Arthur E.	Spaulding, Col. T. M.	Wilcox, Miss Kilani K.
Restarick, Mrs. Arthur E.	Stanley, W. L.	Wilcox, Mrs. May T.
Restarick, Henry B.	Stokes, John F. G.	Wilder, G. P.
Restarick, Mrs. Henry B.	Taylor, Albert P.	Wilder, James A.
Robertson, Mrs. A. G. M.	Taylor, Mrs. A. P.	Wilkes, Mrs. Elizabeth
Robinson, Mrs. C. J.	Thayer, W. W.	Williams, H. H.
Ross, Mrs. Ernest	Thomas, H. N.	Wilson, J. Hay
Schaefer, Carl J.	Thurston, L. A.	Wilson, Oren C.
Schoen, B. F.	Tong, Ruddy F.	Wilson, William F.
Schoen, Edward	Towse, Ed	Winne, James L.
Schoen, Miss Evelyn	Tracy, Clifton H.	Winne, Mary P.
Schoen, Miss Mabel	Turner, Miss Charlotte L.	Withington, Mrs. Paul
Schuman, Gus	Uecke, Miss Claire H.	Wodehouse, E. H.
Sellander, W. H.	Vetlesen, L. M.	Wood, Mrs. Hubert
Shaw, Miss Ruth C.	Vercammen, Valerian	Wood, Sanford B. D.
Shipman, Mrs. Wm. H.	Waddoups, William M.	Young, J. M.
Sinclair, Gregg	Waldron, J. W.	Zzendoorn, Fr. Reginald
	Walker, Miss Margaret J.	

Kauai Branch

Kauai Historical Society—Lihue, Kauai

Achi, Jr., William C.	Dole, C. S.	Hartwell, Miss S. W.
Anthony, Rev. Father	Gates, C. H.	Hills, A. D.
Axtell, J. D.	Gates, Mrs. C. H.	Hills, Mrs. A. D.
Crawford, Frank	Grandhomme, Mrs. Emmy	Hobby, W. R.
Crawford, Mrs. Frank	Grote, Mrs. W. H.	Hobby, Mrs. W. R.
DeLacey, E. St. C.	Hardy, W. V.	Hofgaard, C. B.
Dickey, Lyle A.	Hardy, Mrs. W. V.	Hofgaard, Mrs. C. B.

Hogg, Mrs. I. J.	Pratt, Jr., Mrs. J. S. B.	Troeller, Mrs. E. S.
Isenberg, Mrs. Dora R.	Rice, C. A.	Waterhouse, A. H.
Johnson, Miss Jennie	Rice, Mrs. C. A.	Waterhouse, Mrs. A. H.
Knudsen, E. A.	Rice, Mrs. Mary W.	Wedderburn, Miss Edith
Larsen, L. D.	Rice, P. L.	Wedemeyer, Henry
Loper, W. H.	Rice, Mrs. P. L.	Wedemeyer, Mrs. Henry
Lydgate, Mortimer	Rice, William Henry	Wilcox, Mrs. Anna C.
Lymen, Mrs. H. L.	Rice, Mrs. William Henry	Wilcox, Miss Elsie H.
McBryde, Alexander	Schwartz, H. B.	Wilcox, George
McIntyre, Miss Katherine	Schwartz, Mrs. H. B.	Wilcox, Miss Mabel I.
Moler, R. D.	Sisson, Mrs. Maud C.	Wilcox, S. W.
Moler, Mrs. R. D.	Sloggett, H. D.	Wilcox, Mrs. S. W.
Peterson, A. S.	Sloggett, Mrs. H. D.	Willey, H. A.
Pratt, Jr., J. S. B.	Swan, E. S.	Willey, Mrs. H. A.
	Swan, Mrs. E. S.	

ADDENDA

HISTORICAL NOTES

JOHN YOUNG'S HOUSE, KAWAIHAE—

There is a probability that John Young's house at Kawaihae, island of Hawaii, where he lived during the earlier years of his residence in Hawaii after his forcible detention from the schooner *Eleanora* by Kamehameha after 1790, will be preserved to posterity, including, of course, an area around the house to be known as "The John Young Park." At the close of the unveiling ceremonies by the Order of Kamehameha in June, 1929, of a bronze tablet marking the site of the famous temple of Puukohola, at Kawaihae, erected by Kamehameha and where the body of Keoua was taken after he was assassinated, A. P. Taylor, librarian of the Archives of Hawaii, published a plea for the restoration and preservation of the Young house, because it was there that all ship captains and many others generally consulted with Young before having an audience with Kamehameha, and it was there that much of the governmental foundation for the new Kingdom of Hawaii was studied out. Governor Judd, it is reported, favors the plan for a "John Young Park."

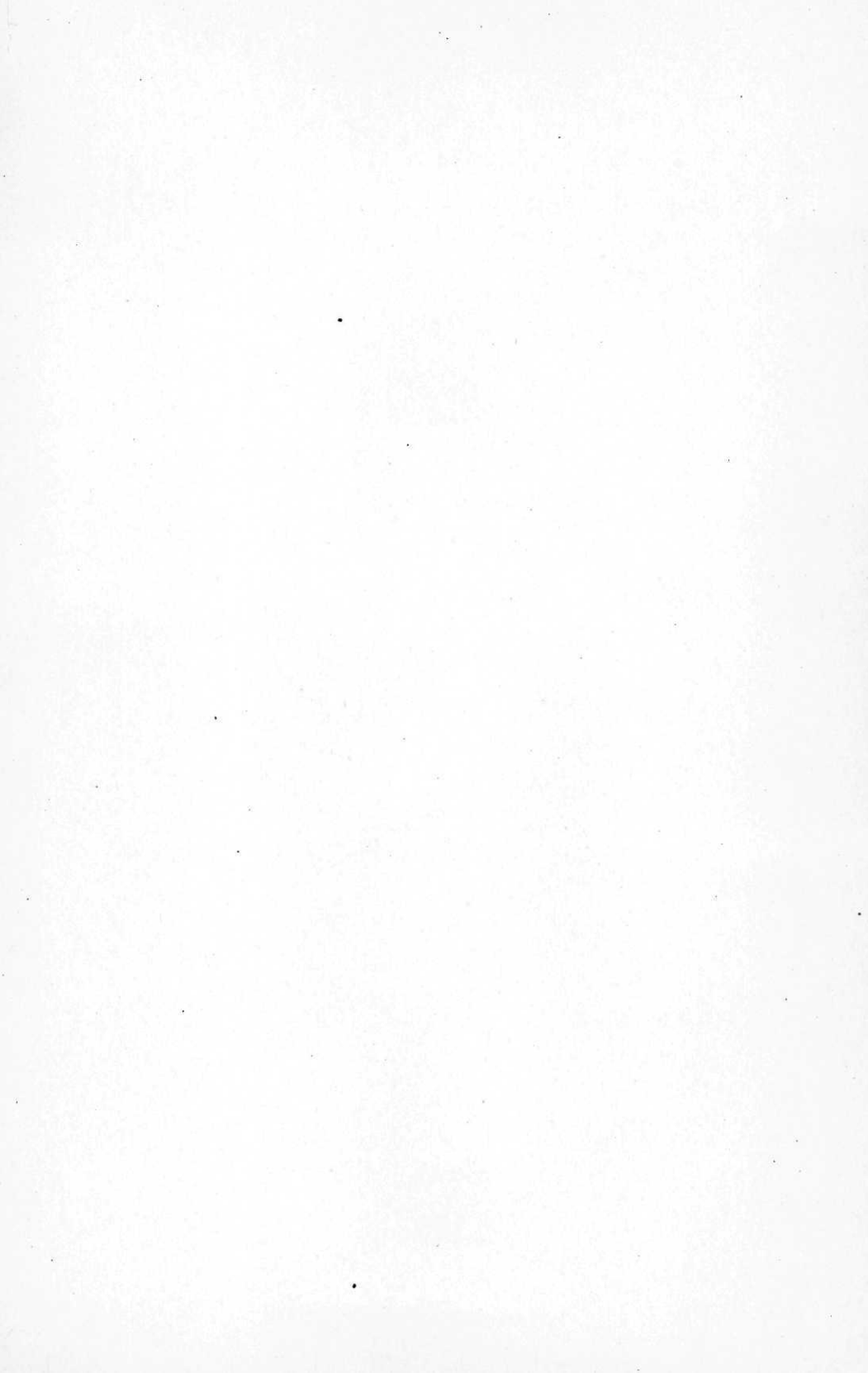
KAMEHAMEHA-KALAKAUA CELEBRATION, 1936—

The Daughters and Sons of Hawaiian Warriors' Society in November, 1929, presented to Governor Judd a plan for the joint observance in 1936 of the bi-centenary of the birth of Kamehameha the Great (November, 1736), and the centenary of the birth of King Kalakaua (November, 1836), and that the Governor appoint a temporary committee to study plans and ways and means to hold such a celebration, such plans to be laid before the Legislature of 1931, with a request that the Legislature endorse the plan and authorize the appointment of a Commission to further study the matter, and plans be further developed and presented to the 1933 Legislature. Governor Judd appointed a committee of which Hon. Raymond C. Brown, Secretary of the Territory, is chairman, other members being Mrs. J. F. Woods (Princess Kalaniana'ole), Mrs.

Emma A. D. Taylor, John C. Lane, Mrs. Julie Judd Swanzy, Mrs. Kalani Henriques, Bishop H. B. Restarick, Rev. Stephen Desha, Princess Kawanānakoā and Lang Akana, all representing Hawaiian and other civic organizations. The committee at its first meeting recommended that the celebration be dominantly Hawaiian in every particular. The proposal originated with Albert P. Taylor, librarian, Archives of Hawaii, during an address he delivered at the Kalakaua Junior High School on November 15, 1929.

IOLANI PALACE RECONSTRUCTION

When the Legislature of Hawaii convenes in February, 1931, in the old royal palace, Iolani, it will have been completely reconstructed, but without changing its architectural lines or altering the familiar exterior and interior decorations. Steel and concrete have replaced termite-ridden timbers and other materials. The old palace construction was started in 1879 and finished at the close of 1882, when it was formally dedicated by the Masonic fraternity. It was first occupied by King Kalakaua (1874-1891), and afterwards by Queen Liliuokalani, (1891-1893); then by President Dole of the Provisional Government and Republic of Hawaii (1893-1900), and since then by the governors of the Territory of Hawaii, U. S. A.



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